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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Will Congress Back Roosevelt?

Bonus Bill Holds First Break

Germany Conscripts Its Youth

Brazil Sees Huge Ship Strike

Talkies Clarifier Wins Prize

Boston Hails Able Paul Revere

THE United States enters a period of making many and far-reaching new laws. As the national Congress assembles, 42 state legislatures prepare to open. Rhode Island witnesses a seizure of state offices by the Democrats, who have been out of power 65 years. Other states see battles which may also have their repercussions in Washington. Congress promises major difficulties for President Roosevelt, although the Democratic majorities in both branches are ample. As his words still ring in which he brands the veterans' bonus payment as unwarranted and nationally upsetting at this time, appearances indicate that both houses will yield to veteran pressure and pass the measure. Can the President's veto head it off, as has been done before?—Report that a broad compromise is being offered the bonus brigade indicates doubt in the White House.

¶ Washington believes the Democratic majorities will be difficult to hold in line as the New Deal swings from an emergency to a permanent stage. The powerful inflationist bloc may ignore presidential wishes on the Townsend old-age pension plan, the proposed central bank and dollar tinkering. Unemployment insurance bills will be passed, and with these may come the expected new epoch in American social legislation. President Roosevelt calls the Townsend $200-a-month old-age pension "fantastic"—But the United States, following other nations, will probably establish some national provision for its aged.

¶ Germany sees conscription into labor service corps begin for youths under 25. Recently employers have been directed under heavy penalty to supply lists of all young employees. Those under 25 must give up their jobs to older men and go to the labor service camps, where the training, in addition to manual labor of every useful form, includes education in National Socialist ideals and ideas. As certain exemptions are allowed, the total number of youth affected is unknown—Chancellor Hitler maintains that through the labor service alone may entry be made to the community of the German nation.

¶ Flemington, N. J., opens the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, stolid German carpenter, for the kidnaping and destruction of Baby Charles Lindbergh. Cameras and motion cameras operate under bright lights at what promises to be the most widely publicized trial of its kind. Can the state definitely trace the crime to the man caught with most of the $50,000 unavailing ransom money? Flemington, town of 2700, sees 700 newspapermen, telegraph operators and others dig in for the trial which may last four to six weeks—Strangely, their spending of $200,000 or $300,000 suddenly becomes a transforming item in the little town.

¶ Brazil's merchant marine units lie idle in Rio de Janeiro's beautiful harbor in what is called South America's greatest strike. Syndicated maritime workers, from commanders to deck-swabbers, declare the tie-up will be enforced until their demand for higher wages is met. They estimate that 400,000 persons are on strike, but the Government says not so many are involved. The wharves pile up with mail bags for and from all parts of the world—When force produces suffering reason awakes and strike settlements get under way.

¶ Pittsburgh sees the American Association for the Advancement of Science award its $1000 prize to Dr. Vern O. Knudsen for his success in controlling sound in gases. The California physicist's experiments and theories have greatly improved the voices and other sounds carried to the motion picture screen. At the bottom of all sound difficulties is absorption, and this Dr. Knudsen has successfully analyzed and to a degree overcome—Now that we hear the movies distinctly, perhaps improvement can shift to the things they have to say.

¶ Boston and Massachusetts fittingly observe the 200th anniversary of the birth of Paul Revere. Governor Ely and Mayor Mansfield speak in Old North Church, in the belfry of which the lanterns hung that inspired the famous ride. In the Old State House are shown specimens of his work as silversmith, engraver, copper worker, gun maker and caster of cannon balls. He is credited with 43 trades and with making the copper sheathing for "Old Ironsides" and General Washington's false teeth. Not until Longfellow's poem in 1863 did the midnight ride emerge as his chief exploit—Paul Revere's greatness lay in meeting any need or emergency, whatever it chanced to be.

Senate Presidency in Dispute Pepperell Mill Partly Closed Outside Labor Leaders Banned

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Senate in Deadlock

No sooner did the Massachusetts Senate convene today, than it stormily rushed into a deadlock on the question of who shall be president, and how many Democrats will win committee chairmanships. Meanwhile, the House, with a prearranged agreement for strong Democratic minority representation on committees, quietly re-elected Leverett Saltonstall as speaker, and proceeded to organize.

The Senate was in an uproar, as Democrat Joseph Langone tried to force through the unorganized Senate a bill to take the appointment of committeemen and chairmen out of the hands of the Senate president. No one knew how long the deadlock would last, some predicting that organization may not come until tomorrow.

Erland D. Fish, Republican candidate for Senate president, declared that under no circumstances would he or his supporters permit passage of the Langone bill.

Senator Langone told the Monitor he had no objection to Mr. Fish as president, so long as the Democrats were given "fair" representation in the committee chairmanships.

When asked what he meant by "fair" the stormy Senator replied, "I mean chairmanships in proportion to our representation in the Senate which is 19 seats as compared with 21 for the Republicans. That should give us nearly half of the chairmanships."

Immediately following his election to the Speakership, Representative Saltonstall gave a short address in which he stressed the necessity for quick and efficient handling of all bills on the House calendar.

"By discharging its duties with speed and dispatch, this House can greatly encourage its citizens," he declared.

He recommended to the representatives that they work five full days each week, with full sessions of the House on Monday afternoon and Friday morning.

He asked the committee chairmen to organize their committees as quickly as possible.

One woman and 31 men, all Republicans, were appointed today as the chairmen of committees for the House of Representatives by Speaker Saltonstall.

As chairman of the powerful rules committee Horace T. Cahill, Republican Party "whip," was named chairman. For the ways and means committee, A. F. Bigelow of Brookline was chosen chairman. Martin Hays of Boston is chairman of the judiciary committee. Burt Dewar of Malden was chosen chairman of the elections committee. As chairman of the agricultural committee Mr. Sal-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Curtain Rising On Epic Drama Of Legislation

Congress and 42 States Ready for Call of Stage Prompters

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 — America's great legislative drama is about to begin. The bell has rung. The curtain is going up.

In Washington, Congress reassembles, with a session that marks the emergence of the second phase of the Roosevelt revolution—transition from the emergency to the permanent stage.

In the states at large, 42 separate legislatures are assembling almost simultaneously; they are meeting for their biennial session; not till 1937 will such an aggregate of lawmaking bodies meet in America again.

Effects of New Deal

New plans, new desires, new emotions of the 125,000,000 Americans are about to find expression in laws and codes and statutes. The extraordinary emotional release known as the New Deal is already having further upsetting political effects, as it penetrates down from national to state affairs.

Rhode Island Democrats have at length overturned the rock-ribbed Republican stronghold of that diminutive state, in a spectacular first assemblage of the Legislature after the Democratic victory in November.

Landmarks Threatened

The State, which for years has maintained a peculiar political hierarchy all its own, with its one great city largely dominated by rural areas, is in the throes of political revolution, likely ultimately to find a court test but not until many ancient boards and landmarks are threatened or swept away.

In Michigan, too, a Republican, whose election was declared void,

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Yellowknife Gold Field Made Ready For Spring Drill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The strike of gold made the past summer on the Yellowknife River, north of Great Bear Lake, in the subarctic, is expected to be developed on a full scale. Plans for the undertaking have been made by Maj. L. T. Burwash, Toronto geologist and explorer, it is reported by C. J. Baker, mining engineer, who two years ago made the original discovery.

Mr. Baker arrived here from Toronto en route to the gold strike area and went north by airplane. He was accompanied by C. L. Coleman, Toronto mining man, who represents an eastern concern interested in the Yellowknife.

Forty claims are said to have been staked by Major Burwash, and 30 by Mr. Baker. Claims are reported to have been staked by other persons also.

On the Burwash staking, gold is described as running from one six-foot wide quartz vein at $27.70 a ton, on the basis of the old price for gold.

Arrangements are in progress for a crew of men to be flown into the Yellowknife area early next spring with diamond-drilling equipment. Already considerable surface work has been done by a crew that worked here during the summer under Major Burwash's direction.

The new strike, according to the mining men's accounts, extends into an Indian village, located there for many years.

Vollmer Advises Putting States In Charge of Police

Urges Formation of Highly Trained Forces Co-operating With Federals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—The crime problem in the United States may be solved only through the organization of a highly trained and professionalized state police, working in co-operation with a federal agency, such as the force under J. Edgar Hoover of the Department of Justice. Formation of a force of this nature would entail the abolition to some extent of municipal police, and would mean increased efficiency and a considerable saving to taxpayers.

This is the opinion of August Vollmer, professor of police administration at the University of California, who has expressed the conclusion of years of research work in a book, "Crime and State Police," which is to be released shortly by the university press here. The volume was written in collaboration with Alfred E. Parker, Berkeley High School instructor and holder of a master's degree in police administration from the university here.

Would Curtail Offices

Mr. Vollmer visualizes a state police setup which is in advance of anything that has been tried as yet. He conceives the abolition of the office of sheriff, constable, and of police departments in small communities. He suggests the division of the State into natural regions or districts, where the problems are similar in nature and acquire handling by those familiar with the difficulties.

According to the plan, these districts would be under one department, the head of which would cooperate with the state police.

For example, the San Francisco Bay region would be under one head, with the district comprising an area of some 50 miles, centering about the City of San Francisco. Similarly, the district of Chicago would probably embrace about 250 local police departments. This centralization would make possible a reduction of the number of men on the force, and at the same time serve to co-ordinate the efforts of authorities.

For Federal Co-operation

Districts outside of metropolitan areas would be "marked-off" according to size, topography, character of people, nature of problems confronting the police, and transportation facilities available. The entire setup would be one looking toward a scientific handling of the problem.

The ideal setup for the state police force itself, Mr. Vollmer says, would be to have it under one head in each State, who in turn would co-operate with federal authorities. Through this co-operation the apprehension and conviction of criminals would be aided; a centralization of records would ensue, and the state authorities could depend upon federal assistance in handling disturbances. An example of benefits to be derived by the latter tie-up may be visualized from San Francisco's recent longshoremen's strike.

The success of a program such as he envisions, Mr. Vollmer says, is dependent upon the development of training schools for prospective policemen. These schools should be established at some central training depot in each state.

They might exist as a part of a university or might be independent.

The student would attend at his own expense—just as he would attend any professional school.

Mr. Vollmer points out that in addition to training policemen, these schools would be doing research on crime problems.

Rhode Island Seized in Coup Of Democrats

Control of State Consolidated After Overthrow of G. O. P. Grip

Green Re-inaugurated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 2—The 50-year-old Republican domination in this State is in shambles today.

The political coup staged last night by the Democrats, enjoying their first taste of legislative control in half a century, virtually revolutionized the state government, resulted in a complete turnout of the Supreme Court judges, abolition of the Providence Board of Public Safety and consolidation of the 80 governmental agencies into 11 commissions.

To the accompaniment of cheers from crowds that jammed the corridors, of festive music and blatant jubilance, the pent-up wave of Democratic impotence flowed over the State and washed away in a few short hours a political hierarchy that has ruled Rhode Island since the Civil War.

Take Control

Democratic ascendancy to power became apparent when in the opening session last night the Legislature refused to seat two Republican Senators, one from South Kingstown and Portsmouth, thereby giving the Democrats a 22-20 control of the Senate.

Then with bewildering speed the Senate, ironically making use of a Republican-passed law, put through measures turning out the five justices of the Supreme Court, discharging the high sheriff of Providence County and 35 deputy sheriffs, the clerk of the Superior Court and the Providence safety board. Then followed legislation consolidating the 80 governmental agencies into 11 commissions.

As Republicans shouted against "Huey Long tactics," or left the session, only to be brought back by state troopers, these revolutionary measures were rushed through both branches.

Hardly had the Supreme Court justices been "fired" before their successors had been named, three of them Democrats, two Republicans, marking the first time in 40 years that a Democrat has held office on the high bench.

New Justices

The new justices were: Edmund W. Flynn, Providence Representative, named Chief Justice. His associates were William W. Moss, First Assistant Attorney General; Congressman Francis B. Condon, Hugh B. Baker, presiding justice of the Superior Court, and Antonio A. Capostosto, likewise a Superior Court justice.

It was not until 1 o'clock this morning that the Legislature stopped in its demolition of the Republican superstructure long enough to hear Gov. Theodore F. Green give his inaugural address. The drastic recommendations, excitedly predicted, fell calmly in this legislative Chamber that had just absorbed the exhilaration of a triumph 50 years deferred.

Many of Governor Green's recommendations had already been effected. Others called for old-age pensions, a state employee pension system, a minimum wage law, legalization of municipally-owned electric light plants and an act perpetuating the best features of the

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Rates for Lighting Cut in Maine Town By Increase of Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUBEC, Maine, Jan. 2—Many who have had their ears attuned to the proposal of President Roosevelt to provide cheaper electrical current, will be interested to learn that this town's municipal plant is probably capable of being used as a "yardstick," for New England.

Current users pay a minimum meter rate of $1; and they receive 20 kilowatts for $1.50, 30 for $2, and so on up to 100 kilowatts for $4.10. This schedule has been reached through efforts of the Commission to obtain increased consumption by lowering rates and carrying lines to all parts of the town.

Lubec's current is used to operate the machinery at the pumping station at a saving in coal and hauling charges, wear and replacement charges. It is also provided free for street lighting and for hydrant service. There is no charge for lights in public buildings when used for municipal purposes.

Lubec does not generate all its own power, but buys a quantity from the Bangor Hydro-Electric Company, for a flat minimum sum per year, and at a rate of something less than two cents per kilowatt for power in excess of the stipulated amount.

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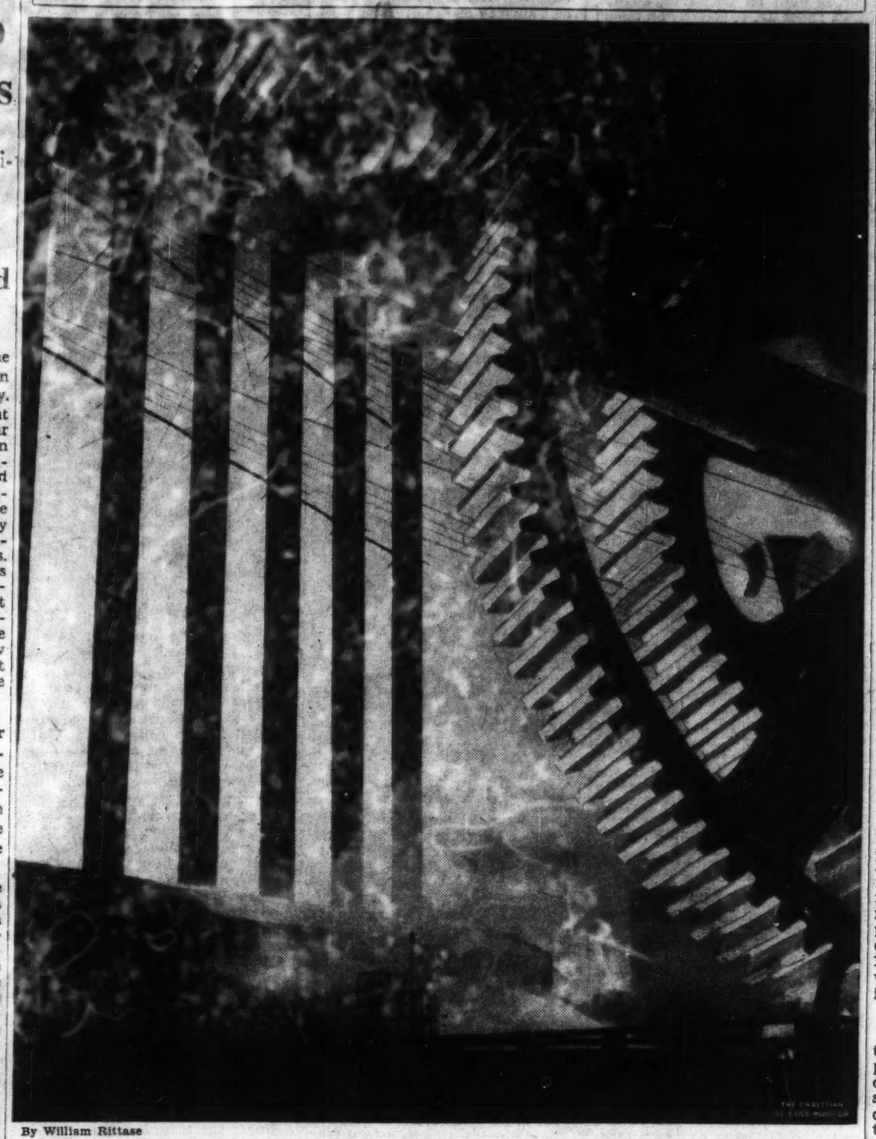

By William Rittase

Reich Conscripts Youth of Nation In Labor Service

All Under 25 Must Join Corps but Apprentices and Exempt Classes

Special from Monitor Bureau via Press Wireless

BERLIN, Jan. 2—Conscription into the Labor Service Corps for youths under 25 years of age began Jan. 1.

Henceforth no persons under that age, unless apprenticed or exempt for some other special reason, will be able to take a job unless passed through the Labor Service, and if at present under 25 and employed he must give such employment over to an older person and go himself to the Labor Service Corps.

During the past few weeks employers have had to supply authorities with a list of employees under 25 years of age, and heavy penalties for neglecting this are laid down. All such employees, when seeking jobs, must present their labor pass whereon is entered whether they have done labor service training or not.

Chancellor Hitler, both at the National Socialist Party conference in Nuremberg last September and later in October, emphasized the moral and social importance of all compulsory labor service, maintaining the time would come when no one could enter the community of the German nation except after such training.

This training, apart from manual labor, also includes education in National Socialist ideas as well as being an attempt to solve the unemployment problem. It remains to be seen, however, how many youths will be compelled to enter the Labor Service Corps in view of the exemptions allowed.

Men, Forever Reaching Out For Knowledge, Achieve New Heights of Understanding

In Physical Science, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Aeronautics, Recent Discoveries and Attainments Scan the Infinite and Ask—What Is Matter?

Adventures in new worlds made in 1934 show men are just beginning to lift the curtains of infinity and to sense the endless possibilities that lie all around awaiting discovery and development. They are peering into steaming retorts and white hot furnaces and drawing out new secrets from them. They are looking through powerful microscopes at infinitesimal universes, and through new giant telescopes at the inconceivable vastness beyond the skies.

They have made tremendous progress during 1934—in this one year alone physical scientists reported 25,000 distinct forward steps. But this progress is only a faint indication of what lies ahead.

Astronomers have gazed billions of miles beyond the previous limits of vision—and the new 200-inch mirror now going through months of slow cooling, is expected to triple the volume of space which they can explore.

What Is Matter!

While they have been pushing back the frontiers of the universe, other physical scientists have been peering into the whirling vortices of atoms and, having resolved matter into its lowest substratum yet achieved, are speculating upon its non-existence as matter.

Archaeologists have continued their digging in ancient sands and their cutting away of shrouding jungles, and have rolled back the veils of mystery hiding the ancient peoples of the world from present knowledge —giving a richer background for visions of the future.

In the meantime engineers, chemists and inventors have been making practical application of new discoveries, with the result that the daily business of living has been rendered still easier and more interesting. Some of their achievements in various lines are shown under the following categories:

Astronomy

Prof. Harlow Shapley at Harvard remeasuring the Large Magellanic Cloud, nearest of external galaxies, finds accepted dimensions must be doubled; also our Milky Way galaxy may be more spherical than watch-shaped.

Shapley observations checked at Mount Wilson Observatory. Dr. Joel Stebbins shows the Andromeda nebula to be also double its recognized size.

Dr. John Strong, California Institute of Technology, successfully coats astronomical mirrors with aluminum instead of "silver," increasing serviceability and adaptability.

Yerkes Observatory notes great winds blowing in atmospheres of stars. From four to 40 miles per second are estimated ranges.

Unknown spectrum lines of the sun identified at Harvard as belonging to oxygen. Were formerly called coronium for want of a better name.

A 200-inch telescope mirror successfully cast at Corning, N. Y.

Most important nova (Nova Herculis) in history of modern astronomy discovered by an amateur English astronomer. Increased in a week from a star of fifteenth magnitude to one of second magnitude. Still under observation.

Aeronautics

Stratosphere flight by Kepner, Stevens and Anderson results in crash of their balloon "Explorer" on Nebraska farm. Few scientific records saved.

Automatic variable pitch propeller designed. Gives maximum blade efficiency from sea level to 10,000 feet.

Wiley Post falls just short of establishing a new altitude record at 50,000 feet. Proves double supercharging of motors makes stratosphere flying possible.

Physics

Theory that cosmic rays are "caused by sudden explosions of energy from the type of star known as supernovae," advanced by Prof. F. Zwicky, California Institute of Technology.

Streamlined trains, lightweight and high speed, were tested and pronounced to have a highly successful cruising speed of 90 miles an hour.

Two generators for Boulder Dam under construction by General Electric Company, to be the largest in the world; each weighs 2,000,000 pounds.

Artificial lightning more powerful than nature, developed in General Electric research laboratories for

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Tiny Coloratura Soprano Bantam Leads Poultry Show's Cock-Crowing Marathon

Up to the vaulting of Mechanics Building in Boston this week the cock-a-doodle-doos are resounding. The first cock-crowing marathon in the United States was on. It is being conducted in connection with the eighty-fifth annual Boston Poultry Show.

When the gong sounded this morning sending strutting roosters into their second day of competitive crowing, "Little Egypt," a black-breasted red game bantam owned by William and Robert Hendrickson of Scituate, was far in the lead with 115 "crows" in a 2½-hour crowing dash.

Official scorers stand by the cages and chalk up the crows. The sidelines are well banked with cheerers-on. Thousands of visitors to the show yesterday picked their winners and spent a good part of the time encouraging the birds to display their best crowing abilities. It is the contention of expert poultrymen that the more a rooster crows the better the bird he is.

Cock-crowing marathons, while perhaps new to the United States, have long been favorite features of European poultry shows. Tests have shown that the roosters that crow a lot have better dispositions than those who cock their throats infrequently.

So if at 4 a. m. some cold morning, the lusty crow of a neighbor's rooster serves to make your disposition a bit questionable during the day, remember that the cock is a better and happier cock anyway.

Evidently the size of the rooster does not determine the vociferousness of the crow. For "Little Egypt," way out ahead in the marathon to date, is the smallest rooster in the race. In fact, it is said, he could run between the legs of most of his rivals. "Spirit of Red Richardson," a fine New Hampshire red owned by Mrs. Margaret C. Stanley of Concord, N. H., is trailing "Little Egypt" with 97 crowings.

While the cock-crowing marathon seems to be the center of attraction, the egg-laying contest is getting its share of attention. Hens of every breed from Rhode Island Reds to Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns are competing. The former birds, of course, are laying the brown and bespeckled eggs, while the latter lay the white eggs exclusively.

World Sees Better Tone To Business

Improves Generally but Economic Disintegration Still Goes On

Causes Are Various

League of Nations' Figures on Production Only Index —Gold Nations Suffer

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In general, business throughout the world is improving. But world economic relations are still in disintegration.

This is the seeming contradiction that faces the new year.

Twelve months ago last July the world of nations met in London to agree on concerted measures for world recovery. The effort met with no success. And the statesmen went home to pull their countries out of depression by nationalistic or regionalistic methods. Whether they helped or hindered is a matter of sharp dispute. At any rate, both policies and results have been highly various.

How to appraise these results is exceedingly difficult. But how to obtain them presents a problem equally difficult. To be at all accurate, one should present a variety of statistics. But we have space here for only the most representative index. What is it? Most economists and governments select the figure for industrial production. This gives the best evidence of reviving purchasing power. For it is obvious that industries would not go on producing very long if they could not sell their products.

Only Basis for Comparison

Once a month the League of Nations supplies figures for industrial production for the major reporting countries. The data available do not show end of the year operations. Nor do they record operations for identically the same month. But they are the latest available figures, and for that reason provide the only basis for comparison.

The figures have been listed below in the order of recovery. They represent percentages of the 1928 total of industrial production. Several countries which are outside the main scope of world developments have been excluded. But enough are given to reveal the tendencies in the world of business:

1. Japan	143.3
2. Denmark	124.5
3. Norway	116.5
4. Sweden	107.7
5. United Kingdom	104.6
6. Italy	93.5
7. Germany	86.3
8. Canada	82.8
9. France	74.8
10. Belgium	67.8
11. United States	64.0
12. Poland	62.9
13. Netherlands	52.6

Japan in Class by Itself

Japan at the head of the list has been pursuing a lone policy in effecting recovery. Its success has been achieved in the world market at a time when other nations have been preoccupied either with internal or with regional markets. Another peculiarity puts Japan in a category by itself. Its rule for recovery has been to cut costs—which mean the exploitation of new processes rather than wage cuts—so as to undersell competitors.

After Japan comes Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom. These four countries are members of what has come to be called the "sterling bloc," or sterlingaria.

This is a handy description for countries which, in the absence of a world currency standard, decided to cling to a regional currency standard. They chose the British unit. This currency link has facilitated trade among them.

It would not do, however, to ascribe the progress of the sterling bloc entirely to this partnership. The fact of the grouping has certainly helped them. As we know even in our internal trade, the wider your market, the greater your productivity and recovery. Yet all these countries have been energetic at home in promoting recovery. Marketing schemes, government housing, a cheaper currency in promoting exports outside the group, ample bank credit on cheap terms, high tariffs—these are some of the measures.

Germany and Canada

Skipping Italy for a moment, there are Germany and Canada. Both countries are like Japan in their policy of isolation.

Germany is undergoing a tremendous experiment in national self-sufficiency. Unable to sell goods abroad at prices profitable enough to pay its debts and meet its normal demands abroad for raw materials, it has deferred its debt payments and is trying to make substitutes for some of its imports.

Its political institutions are subordinated to the effort. Like Italy, Germany has become a gigantic business corporation, and has witnessed a 35 per cent increase in industrial production within the last two years.

In Canada we have a picture of what Dr. Herbert Heaton, in "The British Way," calls "muddling through." The state has initiated many steps for promoting recovery. But, in general, improvement has been left in care of natural forces.

What are those natural forces? That reduction of costs in line with prices which encourages business enterprise. That development of new enterprises which attracts investment. That equalization of prices which is at the base of exchangeability—the meaning of business

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Senate Presidency in Dispute

Pepperell Mill Partly Closed

Outside Labor Leaders Banned

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tonstall appointed William A. Akeroyd of Lanesboro.

The banks and banking committee will be headed by James A. Gunn of Montague. Chester W. Chase of New Bedford, chairmans the committee on cities. The civil service committee is chairmaned by William E. Kirkpatrick of Holyoke.

Other appointments are Ralph N. Hamilton of Cambridge on constitutional law; Henry A Esterbrook of Fitchburg on education, Hiram N. Dearborn of Somerville on election laws, Ernest H. Sparrel of Norwell of highways and motor vehicles, Carl E. Woekel of Methuen on harbors and public land, Philip Barnet of New Bedford on insurance, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., of Beverly on labor and industries, Kendrick H. Washburn of Middleboro on legal affairs, John C. Kimball of Malden on metropolitan affairs, John Halliwell of New Bedford on municipal finance.

The one woman to be appointed was Mary L. Barrows of Melrose on pensions. On power and light, John T. Comerford, of Brookline, was named; on public health, William A. Jones, of Barnstable; on public safety, Henry Achin, of Lowell; on public service, Richard H. Stacy, of Springfield; on public welfare, John A. Lasell, of Northbridge; on state administration, Clarence S. Luidwieler, of Newton; on taxation, Arthur I. Burgess, of Quincy, and on transportation, Malcolm L. Bell, of Marblehead.

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NRA WE DO OUR PART

Chandler & Co.
BOSTON

Misses Sizes — Fifth Floor

Black-and-White

for midseason chic

29.75

So feminine . . so flattering . . so very new . . these black dresses with white touches are literally walking away with the mode! A fluted frill . . a long white necklace . . a Renaissance roll of faille silk . . are posed against the new, luxurious Wahneta crepe.

Mill to Cut Time

"The future of all New England textile mills is problematical." To implement this statement, Howard R. Whitehead of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company announced permanent closing of all except two divisions of blanket and sheeting manufacture. The mill will operate at approximately one-half of its speed of six months ago, with corresponding reductions of employees. Some 450 workers, it was said, will at once lose their jobs.

This partial closing of one of New England's oldest and most widely known textile plants was said to be only one striking example of the acute plight facing the entire textile industry in this region. Distressed wages in the South, as yet untouched by the NRA codes, were held responsible. Unless a system of minimum wages for each major group of workers is instituted by the NRA, it was said, there is no limit to the closings of mills that will be compelled by this "unfair" competition from the southern mills.

Labor Bills Filed

Three labor bills, with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor as the petitioner, were filed today with the clerk of the House of Representatives. The most important, filed by Representative Carl A. Woekel of Methuen, provides for a state fund for workmen's compensation insurance. Under it employers would insure their risks from a fund of their own subscriptions, which would be administered by the State.

Thus workmen's compensation would be wrested from private insurance companies, a goal which Massachusetts labor has been seeking for some time. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the labor federation, declares that the insurance companies should not be allowed to make a profit from the injuries of workers.

Another bill, filed by Representative Charles H. Morrill of Haverhill, would extend the law which prohibits employment of minors in dangerous or unhealthy industries. This bill would include a long list of industries not now included in the law restricting employment of minors.

Representative Leo E. J. Carney of New Bedford filed a petition for legislation to ask Congress to pass a law prohibiting employment of women in industrial plants after 6 p. m.

Confirmations

At its last meeting under Governor Ely the executive council today confirmed under suspension of rules four appointments, including that of Frederick V. McMenimen of Cambridge as public administrator to succeed Paul A. Dever, Attorney General-elect. John B. Lents of Amherst, member of the board of registration in veterinary medicines; Fred D. Criggs of Pittsfield and John Chandler of Sterling, trustees of the Massachusetts State College, were reappointed to their old offices.

The council also confirmed the five district court judges appointed by Governor Ely last week, and the appointment of Fred E. Morris of Hudson as a trial justice of Hudson.

FLOWERS of QUALITY

A Large Selection at Fair Prices

Hoffman

Massachusetts at Commonwealth Ave.
Ritz-Carlton Hotel
Boston

Noonday Radiocasts Omitted Jan. 3-4

THE regular noonday radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" will be canceled on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 3 and 4. These cancellations arn due to the inaugural ceremonies of Governor-elect James M. Curley on Thursday and the reading of President Roosevelt's message to Congress on Friday.

'Outsiders' Warned

Directly at Southbridge strikers was this town decree aimed: "No non-residents shall congregate in any public way or public place without the written permission of the Selectmen."

The strike, still without tangible hope of solution, was caused by outside agitators, it was claimed by citizens of the town. If they had been prohibited from interference in town affairs, the strike might have been avoided. Let them be kept out in future, they said.

At once, the decree was challenged as preventing the free operation of Section 7a of the NRA, and as a possible violation of the free right of assembly granted by the Constitution.

Hope was expressed, however, that with outside labor officials banned, one more step toward settlement of the strike would be taken. The decree was passed by the town meeting by 331 to 100.

Unified Police Urged

New Hampshire was wrinkling its collective brow today over a well-directed thrust of opposition to the police centralization plan, put forward by a special commission appointed by Gov. John G. Winant. The minority case was cogently put by a member of the commission, Attorney General Francis W. Johnston, in terms that all New Hampshire could understand. "It would destroy one more prop of local government," he said.

With this statement, the Attorney General bucked a majority of the Governor's commission, and all the publicity set in motion by the recent National Crime Conference at Washington, which had vigorously advocated police unification.

He saw nothing to be gained from putting all constables and local police officers, wardens and deputies, under a single head. "Let the state supervise and co-ordinate," Mr. Johnston said. "But leave the hiring and firing, the appropriations of money, to the communities." The trend toward breaking down local autonomy he called subversive of the foundation strength of the American system.

Nevertheless, strong areas of support for the projected bill were claiming wide support. Back of the special commission is the State Grange, the New Hampshire Federation of Labor, and the State Farm Bureau. With industry and agriculture thus represented, there was said to be a live possibility that New Hampshire would be one of the first states to follow the lead of California, and to enact the recommendations of the National Crime Conference.

'Wrong Number'

Dr. N. Emmons Paine of West Newton is a self-confessed citizen of some public spirit. But he is most distinctly not, he said today, a bureau to supply Newton youngsters with information on the state of skating ice. In fact, let one more hundred or so children ask him "Is there skating today?" and his public spirit will ooze out at his fingertips, he said.

Dr. Paine, it developed, has for a telephone number West Newton 0049. The city lodge at Bulloughs Pond is quite unhappily similar: Newton North 0049. The result is a continual ringing of Dr. Paine's phone and an extension of the Paine patience to new record lengths.

Nor does this end the complications. There is a woman in Newton Center with Center Newton 0049, who finds the state of Newton telephone memories not quite as alarming, but still bothersome.

Dr. Paine said he has had that number for 40 years, the city installed its lodge at the pond much later. Ergo, says the doctor, let the city change its number. The woman from Newton Center agrees. Neither indicated how long it would take to get the new number into the book, and the old numbers out of Newton heads.

Tighter Jury System

Divorce the Massachusetts jury system from politics, cried a committee of the Boston Bar Association today. Here only is the cure for jury fixing, which the Bar Association maintains has been rife in this city. Reforms that are no less than drastic are necessary.

Let there be a central pool of jurors, said the committee, which is headed by Bentley W. Warren, noted lawyer and president of the association. Remove several thousand from the list of names now required for inclusion in the jury lists. Tighten jury requirements. Enable the Superior Court to appoint a full-time jury commissioner for the entire State.

The committee poured out scorn for the system of Boston's election commissioners. "They are the ones who prepare jury lists," it said. "They occupy political offices, subject to politics. They have little more than a layman's knowledge of the judicial machine. They do not come into contact with judges, and cannot be expected to realize the importance of well qualified jurors."

An office of jury commissioner not subject to election and hence to political pressure, is vitally needed, the committeee declared. He could remedy the far too lax qualifications for jurors, which exist at present.

LANGUAGES

French, German, Spanish, Italian, Russian
Free Trial Lesson—Classes Start Jan. 7

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Maine Needs Stated

Storm or no storm, Maine's Eighty-seventh Legislature convened at Augusta today to face the need for retrenchment. Governor Brann went on record as follows:

A sales tax is highly undesirable.

New liquor legislation, more satisfactory to the Governor, must be created.

The State Highway Department (a tourist-minded department that had gone to great lengths to better Maine roads) must keep within its income from gasoline taxes, etc.

Many a new face was seen among those who ploughed their ways through the drifts to the Capitol. "As Maine went . . ."

New Hampshire's Cry

Relief was the one word on the lips of New Hampshire legislators, assembling today. The state law centralizing relief payments to some 40,000 persons expired with the old year, and the burden automatically reverted to the communities. Federal funds were cut off at the same time, by a refusal of the Federal Relief Administration to co-operate further, until some satisfactory system of disbursement was devised. The need for action was acute.

Other legislation in the hopper: Unemployment insurance; ratification of an interstate minimum wage compact, recently promulgated; forming of a juvenile probation system; proposed jury service for women; possible changes in the laws governing legal horse-race betting.

Group Insurance Gains

Group insurance as a means of solving the worker's need for cheap and easily managed life insurance, gained another large department store, with the inauguration of a group plan at R. H. White Company.

Under the plan, insurance will be handled on a company basis, requiring no physical examination, making no discrimination on the basis of age, and allowing the maximum low rates.

Few are the large stores under the plan as yet. The White announcement comes on the heels of acceptance of a similar plan by the employees and management of William Filene's Sons' Company. The plan has been widely recommended as a solution to the needs of the small policy holder, who has to pay much larger rates where he is individually solicited by an agent.

Free Hand for Police

No hidden ambushes await Boston policemen in carrying out their duty. So said the new commissioner, Joseph J. Leonard, at his first conference with police captains and deputy superintendents. He was understood to refer to political interference with the police power.

Officers may and must do their full duty fearlessly, the commissioner said. There will be no secret influences from which they may be injured and attacked, in so doing.

PWA Works Costly

A sample of the local obstacles which the new Roopevelt public works program may face was today silhouetted in the city of Newton. Mayor Weeks had said that he would be loath to recommend any further public works projects for that city.

"As far as we can estimate," he said, "the cost of a particular building erected by the PWA is from 15 to 20 per cent greater than would ordinarily be the case." Similarly, he said, the projects add overmuch to the city debt. Federal restrictions as to equipment and materials and hours of work cause marked difficulties for Newton contractors.

In view of the fact that the President's works program depends for its success on local adoption of projects, Mayor Weeks' statement was said to be symptomatic of difficulties that await the program in many other New England cities.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cold, lowest temperature 15 degrees to 20 degrees tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness with rising temperature; strong northwesterly winds, diminishing and becoming southerly.

Maine: Fair tonight and Thursday; rising temperature Thursday and in the extreme west portion late tonight; colder on the east coast tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; slowly rising temperatures tonight; warmer Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Thursday; rising temperature late tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing westerly backing to south winds; fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	19	40	Minneapolis	28	28
Bermuda	62	68	New Orleans	38	60
Chicago	26	26	New York	24	44
Denver	34	60	Norfolk, Va.	30	50
Helena, Mont.	28	38	Philadelphia	24	42
Jacksonville	44	70	St. Louis	32	34
Kansas City	36	40	San Francisco	46	54
Los Angeles	54	74	Washington	24	42
Miami, Fla.	64	78			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 2. B—Maximum Jan. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 8:53 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Thursday, 9:08 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:32 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Cloudy; light snowfall; maximum temperature 33 degrees above zero; minimum 18 above; depth of snow on the ground at 8 o'clock 5 inches.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
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Interest Begins JAN. 10

Head College Youth

By a Staff Photographer — New Officers

Thomas F. Neblett, President, Left; Miss Margaret Taylor, Vice-President, and Wesley D. Osborne, Treasurer-Secretary.

Briefs

Gov. Joseph B. Ely today received his last check as Governor and the first full check since April 1, 1933, when state salary cuts went into effect. The check, amounting to $833, was presented by Joseph T. Lynch, assistant warrant teller of the state treasurer's office. Upon receiving the check, the Governor laughingly said: "Well, this is the first full check I've received in some time."

* * *

Despite objections by the Gloucester Bar Association, the Executive Council today confirmed Governor Ely's appointment of John C. Pappas, a secretary, as special justice of the Gloucester District Court.

* * *

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, in his New Year's message, said that ERA money would re-employ 22,000 unemployed in Boston, thereby removing them from the city's welfare list.

* * *

Police listing of every resident of Boston over 20 years of age will start tomorrow, as well as the beginning of assessors' calls on property holders, Mayor Mansfield said last night.

* * *

Governor-elect James M. Curley of Massachusetts, swamped with 7500 holiday greeting cards and telegrams, was forced to make his "the same to you" replies through the newspapers.

* * *

Gov.-elect James M. Curley of Massachusetts completed his office staff at the State House with the appointments of Henry C. Rowland of Arlington as assistant secretary in charge of legal matters; Earl V. Schriever of Boston and North Attleboro as chief stenographer; Frank T. Pedonti of Boston as executive messenger, and Robert W. Gallagher of Newton as assistant messenger.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News	Rhythm Four	Baseball school	Adventure sketch
5:15	Agricultural reports	Tom Mix sketch	String quintet	"Skippy" sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Dramatic sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Stamp Club	Male quartet	Vera Van; orch.
6:00	"Parmers' Problems"	Evening Tattler:	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	"Air Adventures"	sketches; music	Melody Limited:	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Features; news	soloists; orchestra	"The Shadow,"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"Billy Batchelor"	Renard Orchestra.	network sketch
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Salute program	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Plantation music	Dunbar Quartet	"Just Plain Bill"	Renard Orchestra.
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch	Popular vocal	Male quartet	Financial talk
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	"Uncle Ezra," sk.	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch.
8:00	Mark Hellinger; solo-	Mary Pickford and	"St. Louis Blues"	Studio recital
8:15	ists; orchestra	stock company	Edwin C. Hill	Education talk
8:30	Don Humbert; strings	Popular soloists &	Varieties: Everett	Master of Mystery;
8:45	Minstrel duo	orchestra	Marshall; music	dramatic sketch
9:00	"20,000 Years in Sing	Town Hall To-	Leith Stevens's	Stevens Orchestra
9:15	Sing," sketch	night: Fred Allen;	Harmonies; pop-	Organ; soloist
9:30	John Charles Thomas,	soloists; players	"Adventures of	Davis Orchestra
9:45	baritone	and orchestra	"Gracie"; orch.	News Service
10:00	Rines Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's	Relay to and from	Jack Fisher and
10:15	Madame Sylvia	Orch.; Pat Barnes	Little America	his orchestra
10:30	Sammy Liner and his	"One Man's Fam-	Alexander Orch.	Soloists; chorus;
10:45	dance orchestra	ily," dramatic sk.	Musical Rhymester	concert orchestra.
11:00	Reports; speaker	Forecasts; events	News Service	Leon Belasco and
11:15	Kemp Orchestra	Voice of Romance.	Le Paradis Band.	his orchestra
11:30	"Silver Scarab of	Art Kassel and	Ozzie Nelson and	Perley Breed and
11:45	King Horeb Ahmen"	his dance orch.	his orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

12:00 WBZ, WNAC, Inauguration ceremonies and address of Governor-Elect James M. Curley.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks"; variety program by unknown soloists.
2:00 WBZ, Music Guild: New York String Quartet; Alma Kitchell, contralto.
2:45 WNAC, "The Aims of the U. S. S. R. Second Five-Year Plan," Valery K. Oblensky-Ossinsky.
3:00 WNAC, Roadways of Romance: dramatic sketches and musical program.
3:00 WBZ, National Conference on the 1935 Needs of Children: "Child Labor Must Go Forever," Mayor LaGuardia; George J. Hecht, speaker.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: speakers; concert orchestra.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Gems of Melody"; concert orchestra; mixed chorus; narrator.
8:00 WNAC, Hour of Charm: Phil Spitalny and his girl vocal orchestral unit.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour; guest soloists; sketch; orchestra.
8:15 WBZ, 20th Century Ideas: "First Families of America," Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard University.
8:30 WNAC, Forum of Liberty; guest speaker; Edwin C. Hill; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; Annette Hanshaw.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat: Frank McIntyre; soloists; skits; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Award, American-Hebrew Medial for Promotion of Better Understanding Between Christian and Jew in America; talks, Prof. Albert Einstein; Raymond Moley; James G. McDonald.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians; guest soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall: Madrigal Singers; soloists.
10:30 WBZ, Economics in a Changing Social Order: "Production in Relation to Consumption," Edwin G. Nourse, William Kiplinger.
11:15 WNAC, Telegraphic report, Bruins-Canadiens hockey game, Frank Ryan.

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OPEN EVENINGS

Student Group Plans to Press Reform Demands

Awake to the need of educational reforms in American institutions and alert to the availability of powerful campus organizations with which to affect these reforms, delegates to the National Student Federation's five-day convention in Boston were today en route to their homes in all parts of the United States.

The passage of several major resolutions completed the conference last night, along with the election of the following officers: Thomas F. Neblett of Brookville, Miss., president, to succeed John A. Lang of North Carolina; Miss Margaret Taylor of Tucson, Ariz., vice-president; Wesley D. Osborne of Baltic, Conn., secretary-treasurer.

The election of the new president lent strength today to a rumor that Mr. Lang would become associated officially with the United States Government to help develop a youth service bureau for the collection of data with which to meet the problems of youth on a united, nation-wide basis.

The rumor is taken to indicate that the Federal Government is giving serious consideration to one of the federation's "pet" plans, proposed to the student sessions just completed, to establish a federally administered bureau to study youth problems.

One of the parting shots of the retiring president was to advise students to return to their own institutions with the militant demand that the resolutions passed at the conference be circularized in their colleges and be carried through as campus reforms.

Mr. Lang referred to the following resolutions:

1. That the United States Government investigate the distribution of FERA funds to students of 600 colleges and universities.

2. That under existing conditions of widespread undercover subsidization of college athletes, this subsidization be brought out into the open and made legal providing the student who is subsidized has attained a set standard in academics.

3. That the cases of two University of California students who protested against compulsory military training be reopened.

4. That all conscientious objectors to compulsory military training be upheld in their protests against this form of militarism.

5. That military training in educational institutions be made optional.

Following the adoption of resolutions, a telegram was sent by the student federation to President Roosevelt in response to his greetings, attesting to the appreciation of the students "for his confidence in our organization."

That the confidence of President Roosevelt in the organization should be reflected in a more militant student insistence upon youth representation in college administration was the consensus of students rounded up in the corridors following the conference.

Informal discussions produced the contentions that student organizations had approached to the point of influence where they could effectively demand that the resolutions become operative on the college campus.

Heretofore, as one student put it, "we have passed resolutions, then gone home to forget them. Today, we are more aware of the power of student organization."

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

"Point Valaine," at the Colonial; "The Petrified Forest," at the Shubert, and "Fly Away Home," at the Plymouth, are all in their last week. "Her Master's Voice" continues at the Hollis.

Next week brings Eva LeGallienne to the Shubert in the Clemence Dane version of "L'Aiglon," on Monday, and the Continental Varieties to the Wilbur, on Thursday.

On Jan. 14, the D'Oyly Carte company will open a four-weeks engagement in Gilbert and Sullivan repertory, at the Colonial, and Cornelia Otis Skinner will begin at the Plymouth eight performances in her monologues.

Seán O'Casey's "Within the Gates" will be presented at the Shubert beginning Jan. 21.

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50 Fur Felt Sport Hats. Were $10.50 . . $2.50
35 Scotch Tweed Coats. Were $65 to $95 . . $35—$45—$55
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Connecticut Prepares Busy Program for Tercentenary

Begins in May and Extends Into October, Ending With Great Parade, Pageant—Celebration Will Be Observed Throughout the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 2—In a few weeks Connecticut will throw open the doors and invite in the neighbors to a birthday party six months long.

Starting in May and continuing into October, this third oldest of the New England sister Commonwealths will be celebrating its 300th year since Thomas Hooker and his followers came to Hartford from Massachusetts, starting the colony on the bank of the Connecticut River that was to become the capital of the State. The program will not be confined to stuffy recitals of history in banquet halls, but is one that embraces a wide variety of activities.

A state commission named by the Legislature four years ago and given some money to start the ball rolling has laid out the plans.

A program in which the incoming Legislature will take part is expected to start the festivities, commemorating the early meetings of the General Court. Through the summer there will be programs in some 30 towns, celebrating anniversaries of their own along with that of the State.

Late in May or early in June the most spectacular event of the program will take place in the Yale Bowl. Several thousand trained singers, bringing together practically all the organized choral groups in the State, will give a massed concert unprecedented in Connecticut.

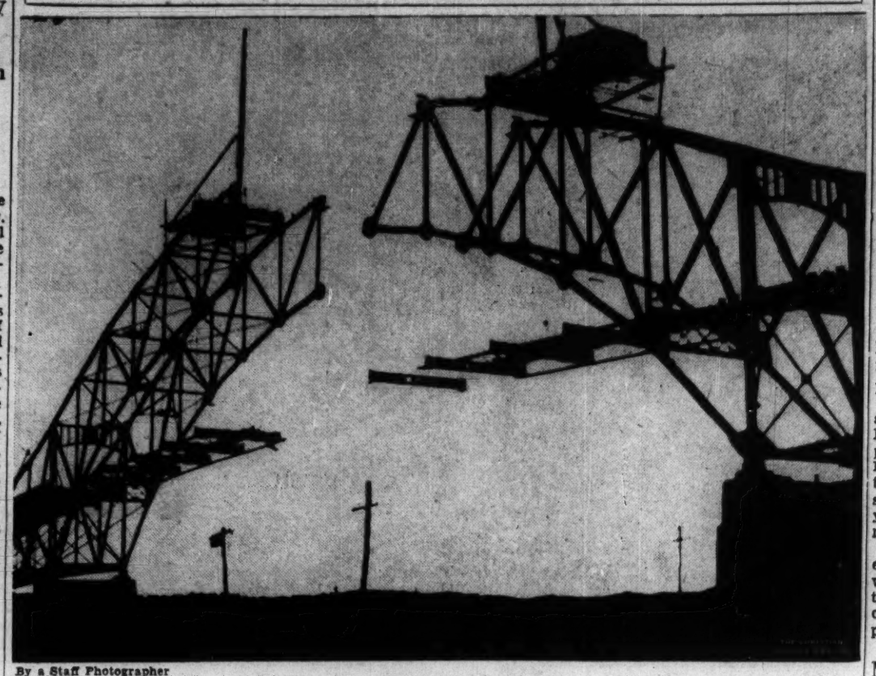
In the fall, Oct. 6 and 7 will provide an opportunity for churches of all denominations to hold commemorative programs. Both Saturday and Sunday are designated to include the groups who worship on each day.

That event will start the final week of the celebration with the climax a parade, pageant and banquet in Hartford.

Throughout the period of the celebration Connecticut will have its finest treasures on display, each of the art galleries, museums and larger libraries taking part. Paintings, colonial furniture, thousands of things that the State's early families used and wore and made, the products of Connecticut inventors, the State's great industries and her hillside farms will be exhibited. Many private homes, where collections as fine as those in the galleries are kept, will be thrown open to the public.

The co-operation of every resident of the State to make the celebration a success has been asked by Samuel H. Fisher, chairman of the Tercentenary Commission.

Dusk Paints Bridge in Silhouette



By a Staff Photographer

Span at Sagamore on Cape Cod
Built to Provide Plenty of Clearance.

This bridge, under construction at Sagamore, is one of three over the Cape Cod Canal. They are being built with PWA funds, and devised to permit ships to go comfortably beneath them.

In that twilight zone, neither night nor day, things built by men in steel, iron and wood thrust themselves up from the earth. Nature crouches close and blends into one solid mass of shadows.

Motion Pictures

"Forsaking All Others"

A little while ago Hollywood produced a film called "It Happened One Night," and was surprised to find that it had a hit. That film showed that Clark Gable, who up to that time had been dedicated to punching ladies on the chin, was really a comedian. In "Forsaking All Others," now at Loew's State, he is still a comedian, but he retains enough of his old habits to spank Miss Joan Crawford with a hairbrush.

Now it must be said that Miss Crawford thoroughly deserved the punishment—meaning, of course, the character Miss Crawford was playing, a spoiled creature who didn't know whom she loved and couldn't take or leave the one she didn't love, perhaps because she was giving all her thought to odd haircuts. Does it sound silly? It is, rather. Robert Montgomery leaves Miss Crawford at the altar, only to be left there by her when he tries again. Mr. Gable, of course, is the romantic friend who gets the gal at last. And when you know that Charles Butterworth and Miss Billie Burke are in the cast, you will know that it's an antic show which keeps an audience in giggles.

The film has been described as combining the virtues of "The Thin Man" and "It Happened One Night." Well, in the coalition it misses unity, but it does have a lot of clever lines scattered through it, and Mr. Gable does go about doing quaint things. Let's see; he used to be hard-boiled and now he's a comedian. . . . How would it do to make Miss Crawford a full-time comédienne?

"Bordertown"

Paul Muni in "Bordertown" (Paramount and Fenway) is again portraying a young man storming class barriers. The film has also a thread of the Lady-and-the-Prize-fighter theme. As a young Mexican of Los Angeles, Mr. Muni is admitted to the bar but loses his first case and becomes a bouncer in a border saloon. After a series of melodramatic happenings, he emerges as manager of a de luxe night club. But the Lady whom he loves laughs at him. He pursues her. She is killed by a motorcar. He returns to his own people.

If it were not for Mr. Muni, we fear there would be no film. As a photoplay, it's pretty terrible. But Mr. Muni is a good actor, and there is pleasure in watching him make something out of very little. Bette Davis, Margaret Lindsay and Eugene Pallette are in the cast.

On the same bill is "Bachelor of Arts," made from John Erskine's novel. In this one Tom Brown is the freshman who behaves very like a freshman in a motion picture. Part of the film is devoted to propaganda against pacifism, and the rest to sentimental hokum.

Boston Art Notes

J. J. Lankes

By virtue of modest application to the subject of the wood engraving, J. J. Lankes has gained for himself the designation, one of America's foremost print makers. Several dozen of his prints are on view at Holman's Print Shop on Park Street.

Mr. Lankes in the first place has worked within the limits of the medium. All his prints bear immediate kinship to wood. Their lines, their configurations, their visualization are peculiar to the material. Mr Lankes grows increasingly aware of the possibilities as years pass, and we note that the prints which bear later dates are richer in texture, depth and atmospheric realization. He never wanders so far afield that the line does not seem inspired by graining in woods.

The prints are cut in cherry, apple, poplar and grain maple. They depict the countryside, rustic scenes, winter landscapes, trees and old houses. There is sufficient differentiation in the drawing to establish the timbers of the houses, the weather-worn brick, the neatly framed windows, the stalwart chimneys. Trees are conventionalized somewhat, for woodcutting cannot encompass certain subtleties in the foliation. As contrast, Mr. Lankes inserts a bare telegraph pole. The small depiction contains just enough detail to demonstrate the difference between New England and southern states. The quality of the sunlight, the thickness of vegetation, the tension or relaxation of atmosphere is implied.

The skies present a catching problem for the wood engraver; for he must transmute into thick lines cloud forms which are nebulous and ethereal. Mr. Lankes's accomplishment in this detail is noteworthy.

D. A.

Cutting Certified

SANTA FE, N. M., Dec. 31 (AP)—A certificate of election was issued by the New Mexico State Canvassing Board today to Senator Bronson Cutting, independent Republican, who was opposed by Representative Dennis Chavez (D) in the November election.

The 400 in 400-Mile Run in 400 Minutes

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 2 (AP)—The Chicago & North Western Railroad's new train "The 400" arrived here at 2:45 p. m., Sunday after a record-breaking run of seven hours from Chicago—400 miles in 400 minutes running time.

The run, made to bring the line's new equipment to the twin cities for the inauguration of a regular daily seven-hour schedule to and from Chicago, beginning Jan. 2, eclipsed the previous running time of steam trains by two hours and 50 minutes.

Democrats in Rhode Island Seize Control of Government

(Continued from Page 1)

NRA, such as abolition of child labor, and a 40-hour maximum work week.

Bitterly the Republican leaders spoke of resorting to the courts to invalidate the Democratic coup, but Democratic leaders unperturbably replied that all actions had been in accord with the Constitution.

Another session is planned for this afternoon, with the prospect that additional blows will be dealt Republican power.

Last night's political upheaval was the outcome of 50 years of political unbalance, during which the normal evolution of Democratic power was pent up. Thus this coup bears out the definition of a revolution as a pent-up evolution.

Foreshadowed in the present situation is a wholesale discharge of Republicans and a redistribution of positions among the two parties. Democrats state that the consolidation of governmental agencies will save the state $300,000 to $400,000 a year with the probability that many men will lose their positions.

This occurrence has probably ended an awkward situation, in which the Democratic Governor for two years has faced a legislature and court system overwhelmingly Republican.

Michigan Democrats Vote Without Quorum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 2—The legality of an impending recount of votes cast for two state offices in the November election was recently questioned here following an unprecedented move by the Democratic element in the Michigan Legislature.

The stage for the recount was set last Thursday when the Democratic Senators and Representatives—lacking a quorum in both houses and brushing aside rules requiring a quorum before such action can be taken—assembled jointly at the call of Lieut. Gov. Allen E. Stebbins and voted solidly, 52 to 0, for the recount.

Not a Republican Senator or Representative was present at the strange session. They had stayed away on the theory that without a quorum the Democrats were powerless to go into the joint session necessary for consideration of the recount petitions filed by defeated Democratic candidates for the offices of Secretary of State and Attorney General. For two weeks the Republicans in the Senate had blocked efforts of the Democrats to meet in the joint session.

Gov. William A. Comstock called the Legislature to meet Dec. 10 in special session to consider the recount petitions after the State Supreme Court ruled the Legislature alone had power to authorize a recount of votes cast for major offices in Michigan. Official canvass of the votes showed that Guy M. Wilson, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, had been defeated by his Republican opponent, Orville E. Atwood, by a margin of 10,538 votes, and that Attorney General Patrick H. O'Brien, a Democrat, had been defeated for re-election by Harry S. Toy, his Republican rival, by 57,700 votes.

At the unusual session Thursday, a committee of five legislators—four Democrats and one Republican—was named to conduct the recount. The committee was expected to begin investigating charges of fraud in balloting in Wayne County (in which Detroit is located), as alleged in the recount petitions filed by Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Wilson.

Wadsworth Predicts Growing Influence Of Far East in World

Just returned from the Far East, Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, addressed a joint meeting of the Rotary and Advertising Clubs in the Hotel Statler in Boston today.

"The 500,000,000 people across the Pacific who are coming up to our own standards," he said, "are bound to exert an increasing influence on the affairs of the western world."

Japan, said Mr. Wadsworth, in 10 years has gone through the industrial expansion which took England—under somewhat similar circumstances—over a century. Japan's experience, however, differs from England's in that it is forced to get all its raw materials abroad—while England had plentiful supplies of coal and iron ore.

For this reason, he said, Japan invested heavily in mines and other properties in Manchuria, and when these were jeopardized by banditry in the course of China5s 20 years of civil war, it seized the first opportunity to assume control of the country.

One great advantage possessed by Japanese industrialists, Mr. Wadsworth pointed out, is that they are not faced with the expense of obsolete equipment. Practically every factory in the country has been built, with the advice of imported experts, during the last five to 10 years.

China, after two decades during which 12 armies have roamed abroad in it, is beginning to develop along the same lines under the direction of young men trained in western universities.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"POINT VALAINE" (Colonial). Noel Coward's new play, with Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt and Osgood Perkins. 8:30.

"THE PETRIFIED FOREST" (Shubert). Leslie Howard in a melodrama by Robert E. Sherwood. 8:30.

"HER MASTER'S VOICE" (Hollis). With Blanche Ring. 8:30.

"FLY AWAY HOME" (Plymouth). Thomas Mitchell in a comedy with a Cape Cod setting. 8:30.

Movies

SCOLLAY—Shirley Temple in "Bright Eyes." Vaudeville. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:20, 9:20.

EXETER—"I Sell Anything." 2:10, 5, 7:50. Also "Chu Chin Chow."

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." Beautifully photographed scenes in the lives of Irish family on island attacked by huge Atlantic waves. Shorts in zoology and fine arts series. "Little Bunnies." Walt Disney color cartoon. 1:40, 3:40, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30.

KEITH'S—"The Little Minister" by Sir James M. Barrie. With Katharine Hepburn. 10:13 a. m., 12:24, 2:35, 4:46, 6:57, 9:08.

ORPHEUM — "Evelyn Prentice," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. Vaudeville. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Bordertown," suggested by Carroll Graham's novel dealing with colorful events on the Mexican border. With Paul Muni. Fenway, 1, 3:59, 6:58, 9:57. Paramount, 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Bachelor of Arts."

STATE — "Forsaking All Others," with Joan Crawford, Clark Gable and Robert Montgomery. Charley Chase comedy. Football special. 1:20, 3:30, 5:56, 8:20, 10:35.

METROPOLITAN—Bing Crosby in "Here Is My Heart," with Roland Young. Vaudeville. 12:10, 2:50, 5:20, 7:50, 10:30.

MODERN—"Behold My Wife." 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 4, 8.

BOSTON—"The Marines Are Coming." Vaudeville. 10:14 a. m., 1:17, 4:26, 7:25, 10:20.

UNIVERSITY — "Kid Millions." 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "There's Always Tomorrow."

TREMONT—"The Scarlet Letter" and "One Man's Journey." 9 a. m. to 11.

STRAND — "Wagon Wheels." 2:40, 5:31, 8:21. Also "A Lost Lady."

UPTOWN—"College Rhythm." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The White Parade."

Music

ERA COMMUNITY ORCHESTRA — And chorus. Parish Hall of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, 40 Brighton Ave., Allston. 8.

ERA CIVIC ORCHESTRA — Michelangelo School Center, Charter St., North End. 8.

ERA OPERA ORCHESTRA — Blackstone School Center. 8.

Other Events

ERA YIDDISH THEATER —Sander Bieber, director. "Green Fields," by Perez Hirschbein. Hebrew Ladies' Moshav Zekainim Home for the Aged, 21 Queen St., Dorchester. 8.

BASKETBALL — Boston University vs. Dartmouth. Arena. 8:30.

POULTRY SHOW—Mechanics Hall. Prize winning birds, rabbits, cavies, pheasants and turkeys. Egg laying contests. 10 a. m. to 10 daily.

POULTRY MEN'S DINNER—Followed by talks by leading poultry raisers and college authorities on the subject. Hotel Manger. 6:30.

Tomorrow

ART MUSEUM — Illustrated lecture by Arthur Upham Pope on "Recent Discoveries in Persian Architecture." Lecture Hall. 3. Free guidance by Miss Maginnis, subject, "French Sculpture," 11 a. m.

Y. W. C. A.—Club Institute presents playlet, "The Visit," 140 Clarendon St. 10:30 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Mrs. Claude U. Gilson lectures on "The United States and Her Neighbors." 11 a. m.

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And so, women of New England and of Greater Boston in particular, we defer to your wishes! We offer you not merely the safety and convenience of cash buying; we also offer you the great savings which cash buying always commands. We offer you *double discounts* for with every purchase of ten cents or more, you get Legal Stamps redeemable either for cash or for merchandise! And we offer you a *third* saving—a saving to be found in the *quality* of every article of merchandise we sell. So, when you "Pay Cash—Pay Less" at Houghton's, you *save money three ways*. First, in lower cash prices. Second, in the added *extra* discounts you find in Legal Stamps. Third, in *better* quality and *greater* value!

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Daily and Sunday at 9:46 P.M.
STATION WBZ-WBZA
Daily and Sunday at 8:30 A.M.; 12:15 P.M.; 6:35 P.M.

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South America Wins Success On Road to Recovery in 1934 And Faces Glowing New Year

In Practically Every One of the Republics Victory Was Achieved by Stable Governments, Balanced Budgets, Less Inflation and Sane Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—South America starts the new year in the happiest and most hopeful spirit generated since the boom years. Although this easier frame of mind is directly traceable to better economic conditions, nearly every state on the continent has to be thankful for the unusual measure of political stability which it achieved during 1934.

The triumph of constitutionalism was the greatest factor of confidence in the old year and is the greatest cause of encouragement for the new. This political placidity—not to be construed as meaning legislative inaction—gave a spurt to business and, united to a healthier world outlook, made way for economic revival.

At the beginning of 1935, therefore, it can definitely be stated that, while the term "sub-normal" may be permissible, the term "crisis" can no longer be applied in description of South American trade.

Better Conditions Everywhere

No matter where one puts his finger on the economic map of South America he will discover better conditions than existed a year ago. Bolivia and Paraguay, participants in the Gran Chaco War, are no exception. Tin is booming in the inland republic of the Altiplano and the industry's only trouble is to procure the labor to maintain its production quotas.

There would be general prosperity tomorrow if the war ended, but today, unfortunately, all exchange is squandered in armaments and army provisions. Latest customs returns from Asuncion reveal that Paraguay, also, is sustaining more foreign trade than a year ago, despite the prosecution of a far-off war.

In October, the latest month for which official figures were available, the customs collections were nearly $8,000,000—a great increase on the monthly average for 1933.

Safe and Sane Recovery

In wishing one another a happy New Year, South American countries tell an identical story of how the crisis has been surmounted—stable governments, balanced budgets, less inflation and, fortuitously, enhanced commodity prices. Argentina sees its frozen meat and grain exports mounting rapidly. Brazil is more cheerful about the coffee trade. Chile finds its nitrate and copper acceptable in world markets again, and west coast republics further north are selling more of their zone products—all commodities selling at slightly better prices and assured of more stable sales allotments.

Many of these industries required government intervention and support in the critical days; none, not even nitrate, the commodity most menaced, collapsed.

All According to Rule

Where changes of chief magistrates have occurred during 1934 these have been effected in a constitutional manner. Only in Bolivia was there any suggestion of extra-legal action when President Salamanca was virtually deposed by the military and Dr. Jose Tejada Sorzano brought in as head of a national government.

The changes in Colombia and Ecuador were of a routine, constitutional character. In the latter country President Ibarra, apostle of Indo-Americanism, begins 1935 still at variance with Congress. In Liberal quarters he is described as "the prisoner of the Conservatives."

Peru was the only country which staged a revolutionary revolt during the year—which suggests that South America is fast losing its old-time reputation as a revolutionary continent. As a matter of fact, governments, including executives and cabinets, were more stable than in Europe and many other parts of the world.

Disorder Quickly Quelled

The revolution in Peru, which took place in November, was attributed to the Aprist opposition elements. It was unsuccessful and a score or so of the leaders, who were deported, arrived in Chile during Christmas week. In Argentina there were a few revolutionary rumblings and one or two Communist plots were unearthed, but there was no serious subversive challenge to the Justo Administration. At the end of June an agrarian revolt flared up in southern Chile, and was put down by an expeditionary force from Santiago.

The names of Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, the Venezuelan dictator; Dr. Getulio Dornelles Vargas, the Brazilian hero of the 1930 federal conflict; Gen. Augustin P. Justo of Argentina, Dr. Gabriel Terra of Uruguay, Dr. Arturo Alessandri of Chile, continued prominently inscribed on the South American presidential roll.

The "A. B. C." presidents have a long list of notable achievements behind them, and can honestly claim that their countries present a more roseate picture, politically and economically, than last New Year. In January, 1934, their principal new resolutions were confined to their own domestic programs, most of which have been happily fulfilled.

To End Chaco War

This month—if newspaper reports are to be credited—there will be an informal joint New Year resolution among them to restore peace to the New World. They will concentrate with the United States and Europe to bring the Chaco war to an end.

New Year stock taking of North and South American relations is one of the pleasantest tasks of all. The 12 months which have elapsed since the Montevideo Conference, where Secretary Hull pronounced his memorable message of cheer and good will, have demonstrated to Pan Americans in the Southern Hemisphere that President Roosevelt has been quick to translate his New Deal into practice.

The last American troops on Latin-American soil have been evacuated, a more generous interpretation has been given the Monroe Doctrine and the policy of "good neighbor" is in full swing.

United States Regains Prestige

Also Pan-American realism has been introduced into inter-American economic relations as evidenced by the new set of reciprocal treaties now being negotiated between the United States and Latin American countries. Uncle Sam is taking his place once again as the best customer of many of the southern states.

Exchange control, the bane of traders with South America, was partially relaxed in the majority of countries during 1934, and there are prospects that it may be wiped out during 1935. One or two of the smaller countries already have eliminated the restrictions, but control has been fairly rigid in Argentina, Brazil and Chile, urgent liquidations having to be effected at free rates out of all relation to the official rates of the central banks.

Chile Cuts Currency

Chile starts the new year by officially devaluing its currency unit by one half. As from Jan. 1 the peso will be legally quoted at approximately 20 instead of 10 to the dollar, thus erasing the discrepancy that has existed for three years between the official and non-official peso. The free quotation which averaged 25 during 1934 has already commenced its descent toward the new official rate of 20 to the dollar.

The coming year will also witness an intensification among South American powers of increasing the number of political and commercial pacts, aimed at unifying the continent. Nine inter-American trade treaties were signed during 1934, but this number is expected to be greatly exceeded in 1935, especially when negotiations commenced by the United States alone are taken into consideration. Increasing trade among themselves and with the United States and Europe augurs well for a "happy and prosperous New Year."

India Goes to Vote

© Keystone — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Polling in Recent Assembly Elections

Photograph Shows a Section of the Crowd of Voters Outside the Town Hall at Delhi, When the Indian National Congress Added to Its Strength in Parliament.

'Phone Operator Named by King On Honors List

Eighteen Printed Pages of Names Include Three New Peerages

By the Canadian Press

LONDON, Jan. 2—Three new peers, five baronets, 56 knights bachelor and 18 printed pages of names comprise those upon whom King George confers New Year's honors.

The honors list issued New Year's Eve includes a larger number of Canadians than either of the two previous lists since Canada resumed titles a year ago, after 15 years. Three Canadians become "sirs," and there are 44 other awards, eight to women.

Three New Peers

The Prince of Wales adds three more honorary designations to his collection, already formidable—advancing from Vice-Admiral to Admiral, from Lieutenant General to General and from Air Marshal to Air Chief Marshal.

The three new peers are Sir Henry Betterton, former Minister of Labor, now chairman of the Unemployment Assistance Board; Sir Thomas Fermor-Hesketh, for political and public services in Lancashire, and Lieutenant Colonel Sir Wyndham Portal, for public services.

The five new baronets are Colonel Edward Archibald Ruggles-Brise, Conservative M. P., who took an active part in preparation of Britain's domestic wheat subsidy scheme; Richard Durning Holt, ship owner; Sir Harold MacIntosh, president of the World's Sunday School Association; Colonel Frank Simpson, president of the Blaydon Conservative Association, and Sir Holburt Jacob Waring, president of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Indian Reformer

The Marquis of Linlithgow, chairman of the Joint Select Committee, which produced the plan for Indian constitutional reform that may be the basis of the New India, is made a Privy Councilor.

Sir Josiah Stamp, director of the Bank of England, railway president and outstanding economist, is made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Chief Justice Joseph A. Chisholm, of Nova Scotia, is made a Knight Bachelor; Col. Albert Edward Gooderham, Toronto distiller and philanthropist, is made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. George, and Charles William Lindsay, Blind Montreal piano manufacturer and philanthropist, is made a Knight of the Order of the British Empire, civil division.

Among the women honored for endeavors in fields ranging from nursing to the arts and sciences was Miss Margaret Rose, an Edinburgh telephone employee for 36 years. Her citation included mention of her outstanding courage during a Zeppelin raid in 1916.

Russia's Trade With Germany Declines in 1934

Reich Expresses Concern at Soviet's Trade Boom With Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The falling off in Russo-German trade during 1934 has been so rapid that it has been the subject of deep concern in economic circles here.

Whereas in 1929 and 1932, business with Russia was considerable, in 1933 it had decreased to 140,000,000 marks ($56,000,000 at $1=2.50 marks) and in the period January to Septemer of last year did not amount to more than 50,000,000 marks. This change is explained partly by the Soviet's desire to establish a more favorable trade balance with this country, but at the same time the fact is not overlooked that Great Britain, which has become Germany's greatest competitor in this market, received orders for about 100,000,000 marks in the same nine months, and that that country now stands first in Russia's export and import trade.

Germany is concerned not only about this fact, but also at the possible results of Russian trade negotiations with the United States and with France, which may even "correct" Russo-German trade more adversely for this country. This concern is all the greater since much of the present Russian trade here is only in repayment of the debts owed by that country to Germany. Russia's debts amount at the moment to about 300,000,000 marks, and by the end of 1936 they will have disappeared, if present conditions continue. Soviet Russia has paid its debts punctually, as is evidenced by the fact that on Jan. 1, 1933, they amounted to 1,200,000,000 marks and are now less than a quarter of that amount.

Under these circumstances, the question being asked here is what will happen when Russia is no longer a debtor of Germany. Only the German active balance enables this country to pay in Reich marks for the import of Russian raw materials, and even now there is evidence of Russian pressure in the case of prices for deliveries to Russia and imports to Germany have risen in price.

That the political relations between both countries have much to do with this situation is clear and it is generally acknowledged that until they change, very little improvement can be expected.

Associated System Output Up

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—For the week ended Dec. 22, Associated Gas & Electric System reports net electric output of 87,606,537 units (kwh), an increase of 5.5 per cent above the output reported for the like week a year ago. For the four weeks to date output was up 5.8 per cent, when compared with the corresponding period of 1933. Gross output, including sales to other utilities, amounted to 68,023,377 units.

Peruvian President Tells of Friendliness With All Countries

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 2 (By U. P.)—President Benavides stressed friendly relations with all countries in a New Year's radio message to the country yesterday.

He dwelt at length on the Rio de Janeiro protocol settling the Leticia corridor dispute with Colombia, expressing the hope for eventual ratification by Colombia. He also referred to the current negotiations with Ecuador over the Oriente boundary dispute, and the commercial treaty with Peru, now before Congress.

President Benavides expressed optimism regarding the coming year. Eulogizing the Leticia pact, he said the boundary negotiations with Ecuador were progressing in a most friendly manner.

After conclusion of the trade treaty with Chile, he said negotiations would begin to consolidate other aspects of relations between Chile and Peru.

All 1934 expenditures were met out of ordinary revenues, leaving a Treasury surplus, he continued, while foreign trade was 30 per cent above 1933. Exports increased 80 per cent more than imports, leaving a favorable trade balance.

Three hundred miles of highways were built during the year, and increased expenditures were made on public education. He promised intensification of mining activity, especially silver.

Army, navy and air forces were modernized during 1934, but purely for purposes of national defense, without any aggressive designs, he concluded.

Teachers Take Cut In Pay to Aid Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINZ, Austria—Teachers in the district of Upper Austria, though poorly paid, have agreed to small salary cuts so that 120 more young teachers can be enlisted from the ranks of the unemployed.

Some of the senior teachers are resigning with pensions. The difference between the former salaries and the pensions and new salaries added together is being made up out of the salary cuts.

All the same, there are still 380 young teachers here without positions. About 50 places become vacant yearly, but normally the number of school graduates is twice as large.

Interior Work Begun On Liner Normandie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. NAZAIRE, France—The Normandie, the French Line's new 79,000-ton liner, is rapidly nearing completion and will make her trial runs in the Bay of Biscay in May, 1935, it is officially announced. The maiden voyage to New York will be made early in June.

The work of fitting her three great funnels is almost completed and interior decoration has been started. Three thousand men are now said to be at work on the ship.

Thomson & McKinnon

With the beginning of the new year, Boston is afforded the facilities of another widely known and highly regarded brokerage firm, William F. Bartholomew, formerly a member of the firm of Clark, Childs & Keech, becomes a partner in the firm of Thomson & McKinnon. Boston offices are located at 10 Post Office Square and at the Hotel Statler.

National Congress Gained New Power By Indian Election

Independence Party Still Lacks Full Majority on a Division

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—The recent elections to the Indian Legislative Assembly, which is the parliament of India, have resulted in a big success for the Indian National Congress, the political party which stands for independence.

The Assembly holds its sessions in Delhi. It consists of 146 members of whom 105 are elected. Thirty-one of the seats are reserved for Muhammadans, 11 are reserved for Europeans and 41 are filled by nomination by the Government. Of the 105 elected seats the Indian National Congress has secured 44 while nine have gone to a group calling itself the Nationalist Party which votes with the Congress on most occasions. Congress is also likely to have the support of two sikhs and two Muhammadans. It thus expects ordinarily to command 48 votes on a division. This, while not giving it a majority, is sufficient to make it a very big influence.

The Congress is the only political party in India that is at all completely organized. One of the reasons of its success was the fact that the elections were held on different days throughout the country. The best Congress speakers were thus able to take part in contests in a large number of different centers.

The factor which contributed to the defeat of the more moderate elements was the size of the Indian constituencies which are some of them larger than the whole of Wales. Congress was alone, therefore, in having enough canvassers to cover the requisite areas at all completely.

This, in the Assembly as proposed in the constitution that is now under preparation, is to be met by filling the Legislative Assembly by indirect election from the provincial legislatures.

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Knudsen Wins $1000 Award For Paper on Sound Theft; Work Relieves Movie Faults

Einstein's Doubt of Practical Change of Matter to Energy, and Russell's Prediction of Earth Without Oxygen of Major Interest at Pittsburgh

By Herbert B. Nichols

Staff Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 2—When the big bad wolf howls his "let me in" to impress patrons of the talkies with his powerful basso-profundo, or when Minnie Mouse squeaks out her frightened appeals for Mickey to save her, the extremes in tone are possible because six years ago Dr. Vern O. Knudsen assisted Hollywood in ironing out its early difficulties in sound reproduction.

Today Dr. Knudsen has the $1000 award of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for his paper on "Absorption of Sound in Gases." At first glance it may seem a far cry from such a technical title to the mirth-inspiring products of a Walt Disney pen, but such is the rule for some scientific discoveries whose authors little dream of practical applications.

At the bottom of all sound difficulties is the problem of absorption. Substances in wall, clothing, air or ceiling absorb some of the sound waves, oftentimes just the ones movie men wish to emphasize for effect.

Spin of Air Atoms

Continuing with his work as chairman of the department of physics, University of California in Los Angeles, Dr. Knudsen recently discovered that one of the greatest causes for theft of sound was the spin of air atoms, or the infinitesimally small particles of other gases.

The oxygen in air and its effect upon sound waves is highly important to public speakers. It can now be "conditioned" for "acoustic transparency," insuring best possible hearing conditions. The work with gases other than air is of great importance to chemists.

His work with oxygen revealed that this gas in particular must bear the responsibility for absorbing some of the sound waves of the human voice and instruments which are just too high in frequency to be heard distinctly. If we lived in pure oxygen these sounds could not be heard across the street even though the air were still and there were no other disturbing noises. Moist air was found to transmit sounds better than dry air.

Anonymous Donor

The association prize is awarded annually through the generosity of a member who wishes to remain anonymous. Eleven have been granted so far. In making the award no attempt is made to select the best paper presented, for useful comparisons are not possible in the different fields of physical science. The donor of the prize desires to aid younger authors rather than to honor older men.

As the ninety-fifth congress of the association came to an end today, a review of the famous names in physical sciences revealed a goodly proportion to have been present and made some contribution to these sessions. Einstein, Millikan, Hooton, Urey, Swann, Newman, Parker, Davenport, McClung, Piccard, and a half dozen more—added to the pageant of knowledge unfolded in 1934.

Major Achievements

Outstanding in accomplishment and possibilities were the following hypotheses now considered almost definite facts, together with what experts in various fields indicate will be practical uses:

1. Only a small portion of energy has been wrested from the atom at the expense of a comparatively tremendous initial output. Giant electro-static generators attack the hearts of atoms—will they succeed in releasing more energy than they use in the attack? Will they find some means of harnessing this energy to put it to practical use?

2. Two new kinds of heavy hydrogen have been discovered. United with oxygen to form heavy water it is discovered to prolong existence when fed to lower animals and plants in normal conditions! What will be the future value of this new chemical toy?

Stratosphere Flights

3. Dr. Earnest Hooton is believed to have discovered a new system of relationship between men and apes. Will his work stand the test of future research or will it fall before "lack of evidence," as so many previous theories have fallen?

4. The stratosphere flight of Dr. Jean Piccard added much valuable data gathered on his recent trip upward. Though he broke no altitude records, he promises to go up 20 miles next time if some one can finance a trip for him. This leaves the question, "How far up is up?" still open. A balloon's limit to date hovers around 12 to 13 miles. Will 1935 see this limit left behind?

5. Cosmic rays—origin still unknown; amount of energy involved found to be far in excess of that believed possible five years ago, estimated now to be from 4,000,000,000 to 10,000,000,000 electron volts; penetrating power—through 300 feet of water, several inches of lead, or one quarter of a mile of the earth's surface; effect of radiation on atoms—both positive and negative electrons result from such encounters. What will be the nature of discoveries Dr. Millikan promises will be revealed in 1935?

Effect of Sudden Flares

6. The most phenomenal nova of the century is now at its height of brilliance, expanding from a fifteenth magnitude star to one of second magnitude. Will astronomers be able to find out what causes these sudden flares? Will definite proof that they are "stellar explosions" be found? Do they mark the beginnings of universes like ours with the stars becoming light sources for newly born systems of planets?

7. Fault has been found with Aristotle's system of logic. Will next year see a new mode of thinking evolve? Such a mode was hinted at before meetings of psychologists and educators here this past week.

8. The beginnings of wide co-operation between various air pilots in different branches of service were announced. Will better forecasting of weather be possible? Will weather maps telling air conditions for two miles up become as common as surface maps?

Future of Rocket Ships

9. Active research in rocket ships was reported on. Progress has been made in maintaining tremendous speeds for a greater length of time. How long will it be before rocket ships for cross-country, interoceanic, and maybe interplanetary communication will be declared possible?

10. A 200-inch telescope disk has been successfully cast. It was suggested that a 300-inch disk is possible from the glass-maker's viewpoint. Will astronomers take up this dare?

In closing sessions of the association, Dr. Henry Norris Russell, retiring president, reviewed the information available on "The Atmospheres of the Planets." Mars was viewed as a planet on which oxygen which is necessary to life was slowly being exhausted. Soon the earth, too, will lose its supply—that is, relatively speaking, it will be "soon," but not before a billion years anyway, Professor Russell assures us.

Supplies of Oxygen

"The present rich supply of oxygen appears to be a by-product of terrestrial life. The earth may be regarded as an intensively vegetated planet, from whose atmosphere the greedy plants extract carbon dioxide so rapidly it would be exhausted in 10 years if it were not returned to the air by combustion, respiration and decay.

Oxygen removed from the atmosphere by these processes is speedily returned by plants; but there is another process of slow depletion which is irreversible." This process is the weathering of rocks, rock decay in which oxygen is united with metals to form oxides. A good example is iron rust, or iron oxide.

"Given time enough, this inexorable process of rock decay might exhaust the remaining oxygen of our atmosphere, put an end to all that breathes. But this danger is indefinitely removed."

Mars is generally considered to be the planet which possesses the greatest possibility for the existence of living things. Regarding Mars, Dr. Russell says, "It would be premature to conclude that Mars must be a lifeless planet. The depletion of oxygen would be very slow, and plant life would probably adjust itself, as it has done on earth in response to far more rapid climatic changes. Whether animal life, if ever present, could have survived is speculation. A race of no more intelligence and engineering skill than our own could presumably meet the situation and survive."

Dr. Harlan T. Stetson, Harvard University, told Association members yesterday that the speed with which radio waves cross the ocean varies considerably at different times. Formerly they were believed to have the same speed as light, 186,000 feet a second, but Dr. Stetson finds they sometimes travel at about 2½ times the speed of light. He accounts for this by a hypothesis that the velocity of such waves depends upon the electronic density of the atmosphere. He believes that conditions in the ionosphere are seriously modified by the electromagnetic field of the earth.

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President's Desk Dominates Scene In Modern Office

Architects Design Room of Restful Type for Executive's Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—From the point of view of physical surroundings there will henceforth be no excuse for inefficiency on the part of Presidents of the United States.

Architects and engineers have worked to make the Chief Executive's new office the last word in restful construction, even at the expense of making it seem a bit drab to the casual visitor. The room is of the same oval shape as the old office, though moved to a slightly different location in the building. It has been enlarged two feet each way to accommodate ever-increasing delegations.

Nautical Decorations

Light comes in over the President's shoulders from a bay window hung with Brown velvet draperies bearing the presidential seal in gold. Above indirect lighting floods a dome with even rays. The presidential eagle is repeated in plaster in the center of the ceiling. On the floor is the same brown oval rug that was used in the old office. The walls are tinted a very light gray-green.

The ship decorations are distinctly Rooseveltian. In alcoves like sea shells above windows and bookcases are tiny ship models. A large frigate rests on the mantelpiece of the fireplace opposite the President's far-spreading desk. A number of the President's nautical prints are lined up along the walls waiting to be hung when the walls are dry.

The President's desk is flanked on one side by a United States flag; on the other by the blue presidential flag. A long-eared donkey retains the place of honor on the desk, amid various pads of paper bearing the titles of government offices on which the President writes his "chits" to his assistants.

Outside Door Provided

For the first time the President's office has an outside door through which visitors may pass if they wish to keep their mission a complete secret. If the President has the time, he may gaze out of the door on bright sunshiny mornings to see his grandchildren play in their rope swing in the south grounds.

The one entirely new feature of the rebuilt executive offices is the sunken court, an addition both decorative and useful. With its flagstone floor, small fountain and goldfish pool, it gives White House clerks a pleasant place to sit in spare moments. But its real purpose was to furnish outside light for offices where clerks are working with the south lawn of the White House extending over their heads.

New Orleans Raises Traffic Toll Crosses

NEW ORLEANS, La., — White crosses, bearing a number and date, are springing up on streets and avenues in all sections of New Orleans.

The wooden signs are grim reminders of the city's traffic toll for 1934 and are being placed by the citizens' executive traffic committee at conclusion of a 60-day educational drive designed to obtain observance of motoring regulations.

The plan for erecting crosses at scenes of fatal accidents immediately drew protest but Gen. Allison Owen, heading the citizens' committee, asserted this opposition "accomplishes our purpose," adding, "We want to arouse the community as a whole, to the realization that human life has been cheap in New Orleans in so far as traffic accidents have been concerned."

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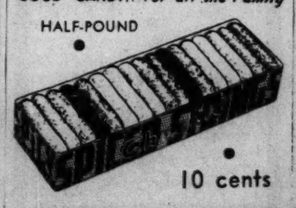

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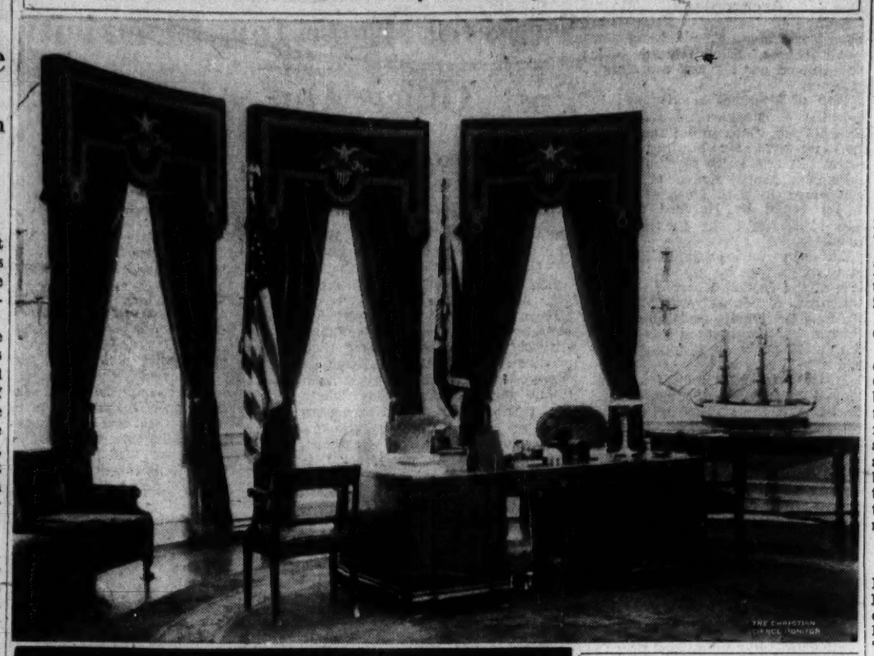

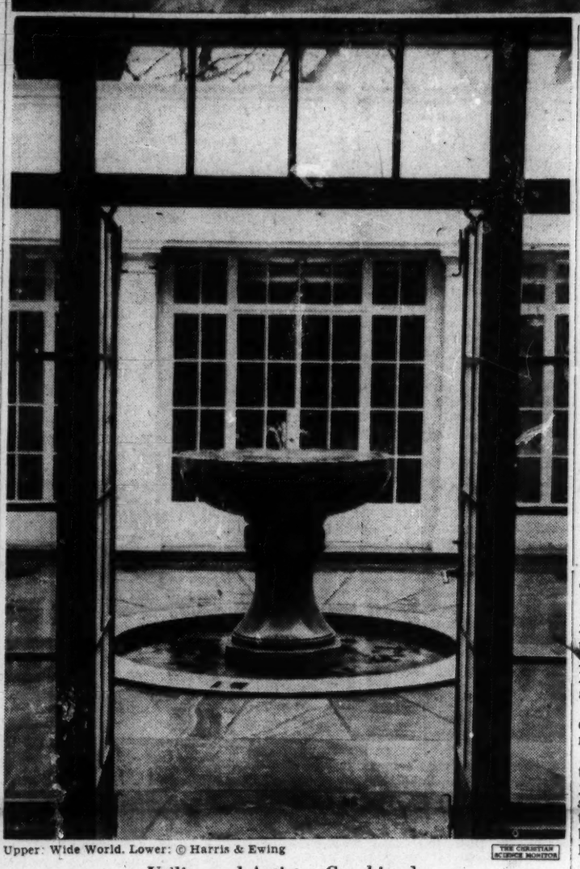

Upper: Wide World. Lower: © Harris & Ewing

Utility and Artistry Combined

Upper—President Roosevelt's Room in the Modernized Executive Offices. Lower—Bird Bath in Courtyard of White House.

Learning Golf and Driving a Car In Head Not Muscle, Researchers Say

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 2 (AP)—When you learn to play golf, it isn't your hands that learn to swing the clubs; it isn't your foot that learns to step on the brake when the car ahead stops, nor your legs that learn to dance.

It's all in your head and central nervous system; your muscles don't learn a thing, two natural scientists reported recently, and thereby declared they had settled an ancient controversy—how the process of learning actually works.

You can learn to do some things without actually practicing the movements, which proves it is the head that does the real learning, Dr. W. Horsley Gantt and J. S. Light of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

This doesn't spoil the old adages of "practice makes perfect" and "learning by doing" they explained, but it shows that practicing something in order to learn it registers not in the muscles used in the doing but in the central nervous system of the body.

Mastering complicated tasks takes more practice than learning simple ones because the head must learn to control the more complicated reflexes involved in them. Complicated reflexes are involved in skills.

"We learn by doing, but it is often sufficient if we think through the situation without executing the actual movements," the researchers reported.

Infantry Stationed To Guard Gatun Locks

COLON, Pan., Jan. 2 (AP)—Precautions to guard the Gatun Locks of the Panama Canal were taken yesterday. The 14th Infantry Company was encamped on the walls of the lock. Three sentries and a Canal Zone policeman stationed at the gates would admit only persons identified as lock workers.

Identification checks were issued to the 1500 laborers who are registered for work at the locks, which are to be overhauled beginning next Friday.

Steel Scrap Prices Again Rise

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Another advance in scrap steel prices has established the Iron Age index at $11.75 a ton, compared with $11.58 last week. The composite prices for pig iron and finished steel are unchanged at $17.90 a ton and 2.124 cents a pound respectively.

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Hauptmann Trial Opens as Picking Of Jury Proceeds

Justice Trenchard on the Bench as Court Convenes at 10:09 a. m.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 2 (AP)—The State of New Jersey today moved for trial the indictment charging B. R. Hauptmann with the murder of Charles A. Lindbergh Jr., infant son of Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh. Court convened at 10:09. Mrs. Anna Hauptmann, wife of the prisoner, was present.

Superior Court Justice Thomas W. Trenchard was alone on the bench. Hauptmann was brought into the room a minute after Justice Trenchard took his seat.

Colonel Lindbergh never glanced in Hauptmann's direction although the men were only about a dozen feet apart. The reading of the jury list ended and Justice Trenchard asked if both sides were ready.

Prosecutor Anthony M. Hauck Jr., of Hunterdon County, arose and moved for the trial to start.

Justice Trenchard then directed the empaneling of the Hauptmann jury and the examination of prospective jurors proceeded. Many of the candidates were either excused by their own admissions or challenged by one side or the other.

Four members of the jury had been accepted when the noon recess was called. They were: Charles Walton Sr., Highbridge, a machinist, foreman; Charles F. Snyder, Clinton, farmer; Mrs. Rosie Pill, Califon, widow; Mrs. Verna Snyder, Centerville, housewife.

Market Value of 100 Stocks

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—The market value of 100 representative common stocks decreased 6.8 per cent in 1934, according to Frazier Jelke & Co., from $14,264,282,000 to $13,235,184,000. In the month of December the same stocks advanced 3-10ths of 1 per cent, or $39,621,000.

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Bibles and Mrs. Eddy's Writings Displayed at Rockefeller Center

Churches of New York City and Adjoining Areas Promote Exhibit Whose Theme Is Biblical Foundations of Christian Science

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—The close inter-relationship between the Bible, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and the other writings of Mary Baker Eddy will be the central idea of an exhibit which opens in Room 18, in the mezzanine gallery of R. C. A. Building, Rockefeller Center, on Jan. 4.

The exhibition, which will be under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, will be free to the public and will continue through Jan. 12. It will be open from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. week days save Wednesday, when it will close at 7 p. m. The gallery in which the books will be displayed is opposite the large murals in the main hall of the building, and is one in which many art exhibits are held.

Features of Exhibit

Current editions of Science and Health and other writings of Mrs. Eddy, including the eighty-ninth edition of the Manual of The Mother Church, published by the Trustees Under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, and many ancient and modern editions of the Bible, published by the Oxford University Press, will be the chief features of the exhibit.

Focusing attention on the Biblical origin of the teachings of Christian Science, the exhibition will emphasize the first tenet of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, which is:

"1. As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life."

This feature of the exhibition is particularly appropriate in view of the by-law in the Manual, Article XIV, section 1, in which Mrs. Eddy designated the pastor of the Christian Science Church as follows:

"I, Mary Baker Eddy, ordain the BIBLE AND SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES, Pastor over The Mother Church,—The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.,—and they will continue to preach for this Church and the world."

Display of Periodicals

Books and periodicals published by The Christian Science Publishing Society also will be on display in the exhibit.

Although First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, is officially sponsoring the exhibit, the trustees of that church have invited all Christian Science churches in New York City and adjoining areas in Long Island, New Jersey and Connecticut to take part in promoting it.

Authorized representatives of the various churches will be present in the gallery throughout the period of the exhibition to explain any feature of the exhibit which visitors desire to have elucidated, to answer questions and to give information on the subject of Christian Science.

Through the co-operation of William Roehrich, American manager of the Oxford University Press, many interesting Bibles will be included in the exhibit.

Among them will be the "Vinegar" Bible, published by John Baskett, London, 1716, in which a headline in Luke refers to the parable of the "vinegar," instead of the parable of the vineyard. The entire edition was called in because of that error.

A facsimile edition of a King James Version of the Bible published in 1611, a beautiful edition of the Greek New Testament published at Oxford in 1703, and a copy of the miniature Bible, one of the smallest books in the world, measuring 1¾ inches by 1¼ inches, also will be on display.

Decorations, furnished by B. Altman & Co., will be chiefly in the Georgian period, and will include handsome Flemish tapestries.

Geological Specimens Given College in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A collection of minerals, embracing about 5000 specimens, was recently donated to the geology department of the University of South Carolina by D. Hoyle Eargle, graduate of the class of 1926.

Mr. Eargle was connected with the United States Geological Survey during the past summer, and in this capacity was able to assemble most of the collection. It contains a number of rare specimens, including hyalite, found only in mountains of North Carolina, and which changes colors and becomes fluroescent under the ultra-violet ray.

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From an editorial in The Boston Herald we quote this:

A THRIFT PARADOX

"During the fiscal year which ended with the last day of October, the depositors in the savings banks of Massachusetts withdrew from their accounts $45,000,000 more than they put into these banks. Yet, at the end of the year, these depositors had to their credit $65,000,000 more than they had put in. They found themselves with a net gain of $20,000,000. The explanation, of course, is interest. The banks credited its customers with $65,000,000 more than they had deposited during the twelve months."

A deposit of one dollar or more received before the third Wednesday of any month, earns interest from that day.

Accounts payable to either or the survivor will be accepted up to $8000 and can accumulate to $16,000 by addition of dividends. Accounts of individuals, trustees, guardians and estates in any amount up to $4000 are accepted and may accumulate to $8000 by addition of dividends.

The Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank was chartered in 1854; its first year closed with assets of three thousand dollars; no deposited dollar has ever been lost; its assets on Sept. 29, 1934, were over seventy-eight million dollars. All deposits are insured in the manner and to the extent provided by law. This institution and its performance conforms to the best traditions of mutual savings banks.

We invite any person, located anywhere in the world, to open an account by sending by registered mail $1 or more. Later deposits may be made at any time. Interest-dividends are declared semi-annually and credited to depositor's account, thereafter earning interest until withdrawn.

Write Dept. A for folder, "Banking by Mail."

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20c A FULL QUART

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LIKE nice things? Most of us do. That's why we did our best to make the new CLICQUOT CLUB full-quart bottle a thing of beauty, as well as an honest measure of fine ginger ale.

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Like a Pale Dry that's really *dry*? Try CLICQUOT CLUB! Prefer the full ginger taste? Try CLICQUOT CLUB Golden. Both come in full-pint and full-quart sizes.

Clicquot Club PALE DRY

The Vintage Ginger Ale

Men, Forever Reaching Out For Knowledge, Achieve New Heights of Understanding

(Continued from Page 1)

testing anti-lightning equipment of buildings and power lines.

High speed photography developed at Massachusetts Institute of Technology able to catch action scenes at an exposure of 1-100,000 of a second.

Cosmic ray intensity found to vary during the day by Dr. V. F. Hess, University of Innsbruck. Strongest at noon, weakest between 9 p. m. and 3 a. m.

Cosmic ray research project involving use of free balloons announced by Dr. A. H. Compton, University of Chicago.

Hardest cosmic rays discovered penetrating more than 2620 feet of water in a Swedish iron mine, by Dr. Axel Corlin, University of Lund.

Information gained by Seattle-Fordney strathosphere flight reveals cosmic rays to be charged particles, not radiation.

All matter made up of a trinity of particles, neutron, positron, and electron, according to some accumulated evidence.

Others, led by Sir Arthur Jeans, hold all matter to be thought, purely subjective.

Artificial production of radioactive elements predicted by Dr. F. Joliot and Mme. Irene Curie-Joliot at the International Conference of Physics.

Chemistry

Lord Rutherford and others at Cavendish Laboratories of Cambridge and at the Carnegie Institution discover triple weight hydrogen, three times as heavy as ordinary hydrogen.

Protactinium, second heaviest of all elements, successfully isolated by University of Chicago and University of Berlin chemists. Weight found to be exactly 231 times weight of hydrogen.

New type of transparent cellophane wrapping paper developed from rubber. New product is moisture-proof, slightly elastic and easily sealed with heat.

Extraction of bromine from sea water put on commercial basis by use of a method producing gold as a by-product.

Supposedly inferior western oils improved by addition of propane, a constituent of liquid natural gas, making it as good as eastern oil for lubricating purposes.

Geology

Age of the earth estimated at 1,725,000,000 years by Edith Kroupa of Vienna working with radio-active rocks. Figure accepted by special committee of the American Academy of Science.

Cosmic rays striking the earth through millions of years caused changes in the nickel-iron core forming the rock crust with its various minerals.

Five-year $100,000 program of attack on earthquake problems announced.

Arizona's meteor crater caused by meteorite explosion says Prof. C. C. Wylie, University of Iowa, practically all of it being blown into thin air.

Fifteen tons of body to one ounce of gray matter was the startling ratio of body to brain says American Museum-Sinclair Dinosaur Expedition.

Niagara experiences two major rock slides. Geologists figure that dim, distant ages will see Niagara made up of tumultuous cataracts rushing between gigantic boulders instead of dashing over a falls.

Archaeology

Ruins of Sargon's Palace in Khorsabad, Mesopotamia, yield new magnificences. Human-faced bulls and winged genii guard the King's gate.

Men of ice-sheet era tracked to foothills of Rockies near Folsom, New Mexico. Finds reveal men made flint weapons for hunting bison, mammoth and hairy elephant.

Famous Ivory House of Ahab, mentioned in first book of Kings 22:39) found by Harvard expedition at Samaria site in the Holy Land.

Dust of centuries scraped from Ur of the Chaldees by a joint expedition of the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania Museum. Dr. Leonard Wooley finds a series of culture levels extending back more than 2500 years to original settlement.

Mexican research indicates Great Mayan Pyramids were calendars and clocks with their faces set to true astronomical east and west. Accounts for their accuracy in gauging the length of the year better at the beginning of the Christian Era than did the Europeans 1500 years later.

Two ancient Bible manuscripts in Syriac found in the Syrian monastery of Harput in Armenia.

Famous walled city of Rayy in Persia slowly yields secrets to Dr. E. F. Schmidt of University Museum who finds stucco buildings of Islamic and pre-Islamic origin.

Mexican archaeologists unearth tomb guarded by sculptured tigers at Monte Alban. Large amount of pottery also found but largely broken by earthquakes.

Site of Olynthos, ancient Greek city, discovered by Dr. David Robinson.

Millions of Roses Deck Floats at Pasadena

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 2 (AP)—Under bright blue skies, against a background of mauve-colored mountains, the forty-sixth annual Tournament of Roses parade moved impressively yesterday through the thronged streets of Pasadena.

Harold Lloyd of movie fame was the grand marshal, and 17-year-old Muriel Cowan rode as queen of the tournament on a "fire-bird" float, escorted by her court of six girls.

More than 6,000,000 fresh cut flowers were needed to deck out the 67 floats that told in vivid colors the "golden legends in flowers."

The leisurely parade was preliminary to the football game between Stanford and Alabama, for which 84,474 persons—a capacity crowd—had bought seats in the Bowl Stadium that lies in a deep cañyon on the outskirts of Pasadena. Alabama won, 29 to 13.

Letters of Poet Find Way to College Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Letters written by South Carolina's poet, Henry Timrod, and deemed of historic value, were recently secured for permanent preservation by the University of South Carolina library. One of the earliest in the collection, dated July 4, 1851, written from Buncombe County, N. C., is to his sister, Emily Goodwin. The letters extend up to Oct. 6, 1867.

Several of the letters, written in Hardeeville, S. C., in 1861, throw light on his experiences as a teacher there. Others from Charleston in 1862, relate how poverty forced him to enlist in the Confederate Army. Another is from Columbia in 1864 when he was an associate editor of "The South Carolinian."

Cargo Interference Banned

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 2 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Burt J. Humphrey today granted to Brooklyn business groups an injunction barring labor unions and steamship companies from preventing or interfering with the non-union movement of cargo to piers and steamships.

Japanese Photographer Freed

Swap of Eggs for Electricity

Post Office Out of Politics?

The Washington Day with The Monitor Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 — With all attention focused on the opening of Congress, other Washington events marked time, or took on a long-range aspect.

Thus, the capital looked with interest upon the Couch plan for doing privately what TVA is doing with governmental planning, and cast an interested eye upon the huge farm census which opened today. There was talk, too, of the Nicaraguan canal project upon which President Roosevelt frowned a few weeks ago, and the President and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, joined in a denial of an account, widely circulated today, that the Chief Executive was seeking the resignation of Mr. Ickes's two chief lieutenants, Louis R. Glavis and Ebert K. Burlew.

* * *

Japanese Photographer: Several realistic governmental observers here gave sighs of mingled amusement and regret today when they read another of the periodic stories about a Japanese national being arrested for taking photographs near an American harbor. This time he was named Yoshio Matsuda, and it was St. Petersburg Harbor.

Their regrets redoubled when, as was announced at the Department of Labor a few hours later, no basis for any charges against Mr. Matsuda were found. They trust the incident is closed, and that the Japanese Embassy will make no protest.

But these seasoned observers have several pointed remarks to make:

First, that Mr. Matsuda or anybody else could have bought from one of several highly efficient aerial-survey photograph companies, much fuller and more informative pictures than he could hope to take for himself.

Second, he might even have been content with the rotogravure supplements, which almost uninterruptedly have harbor and naval photographs.

Third, that if the Japanese Government—like most other governments—cared to indulge in serious espionage work, the last persons it would employ would be Japanese.

Fourth, that every traveling Japanese, and most who do not travel, is a devoted photographer, owning elaborate equipment, and is anxious to practice at every opportunity.

But, the regrettable feature such observers see in incidents like the Matsuda detention is the publicity engendered. Just as the arrest of Americans in Japan or Germany gives to the United States the impression that the country in question is a sort of armed camp, with civil liberty at a minimum, so do arrests in the United States produce the equivalent effect in Japan.

The already difficult state of public opinion is rendered more complicated, and further fuel is added to the flames of potential misunderstanding. Similarly in the United States the impression is given that the country is honeycombed with Japanese spies, an allegation upon which such specific incidents have little bearing.

* * *

Turning Eggs to Electricity: Harvey C. Couch, public utility man, until recently member of the RFC, announces a "laboratory" experiment among 300 farm families in Arkansas, to determine whether large-scale electrification cannot be carried on as successfully under private as public auspices.

If successful, Mr. Couch plans to extend operations to about 250 farm homes in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. The experiment is a reply to the Government's TVA projects. The plan proposes to take eggs and other produce in exchange for kilowatts. Electric power companies now controled by Mr. Couch can produce between 160,000 to 200,000 horsepower more than they are producing. The human beings in the area involved can produce nobody knows how much more man power than they are now selling.

The plan would swap idle horsepower to idle manpower. It would carry electricity direct to the farm homes, install lights and electric conveniences, and finance them over a five-year amortization period through monthly payments raised by additional farm production—primarily at first through eggs, butter and chickens. The company itself will supply the additional chickens and cows, as well as the final market for them.

Mr. Couch first outlined the plan at the White Sulphur Springs business conference, when he said the whole appeal would be made direct to the farm women—not the men. They get the benefit of the labor-saving conveniences; they, it is hoped will supply the eggs and the butter!

Also Mr. Couch announced his company had developed a new type of low-cost transmission lines for rural service. In effect what is proposed is the financial and mechanical device for turning two waste products, brain power and horsepower, into useful channels, and more particularly grinding out eggs into electricity.

* * *

Politics and Post Office: As if the various other revolutionary proposals on the legislative calendar were not enough, Representative Clarence J. McLeod (R), Michigan, came forward today with a bill to divorce the entire post office from politics.

His bill, to be introduced in the House tomorrow, would place all post office positions except that of Postmaster General on civil service status. The Postmaster General would be appointed on the same basis as the Comptroller General, who is a perpetuating autonomy, once the official is appointed by the President and confirmed by Congress.

Representative McLeod's bill would take the Government's greatest business enterprise out of the political forum altogether. It would end the link between the office of postmaster general and chief dispenser of patronage which has persisted for many years. It would be almost the same as taking Congress out of politics, a task of the magnitude of any of the labors of Hercules.

And since the stable cleansing must be done by the two houses of Congress, majorities of which look to the Post Office as their principal source of "pork," year in and year out, it would seem at the outset to be an uphill task. Moreover, wide constitutional implications are inherent in creating another office of th independence of that of the Comptroller General, for whom, as well, Congress feels no bond of affection. The Comptroller's is perhaps the most unique post in the whole Government, since he rises above Presdient and Supreme Court, above parties and Congress. A proposal to make two such offices gives Congress pause.

* * *

Farm Census: Ten million persons listed as farmers in the United States will be asked to answer 100 questions apiece in the mid-decennial census of agriculture which begins today.

William L. Austin, director of the census, has issued a plea to all farmers to co-operate with the 25,000 census takers who will cover every section of the country. The statistics to be gathered, he points out, are primarily for the benefit of agriculture but will also have a marked effect on the country as a whole.

Questions to be answered will include farm tenure, farm population, farm acreage, which includes all crop land, pasture land and wood land; total value of the farm, acreage and yield of each of the principal field crops and vegetables, number of trees and yield of the principal fruits and nuts, number and value of each class of livestock, and poultry and eggs.

Curtains Going Up On Statute Drama

(Continued from Page 1)

took possession of the office of Secretary of State, and defied his rival Democrat—who set up offices in the basement.

Parties Hold Caucuses

In Washington today, Republicans and Democrats met in caucus to select officers; the Administration laid its final plans; the President completed the message that he will deliver Friday, and worked on his budget message to be transmitted next week.

Senate Democrats this morning re-elected Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas as majority leader. They also voted to continue J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois as party whip.

Senator Key Pittman, of Nevada, was renominated for the post of president pro tempore.

Mr. Robinson was authorized to appoint an assistant party leader on special occasions to direct majority activities whenever he might be absent.

Bertrand H. Snell of New York will be leader of the 102 House Republicans.

No other great country has a legislative body in which party responsibility is so loosely held as the American Congress, and in the capital uncertainty as to the final outcome of the seventy-fourth session filled the air, even despite the political domination of one man, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the tremendous Democratic 2 to 1 majority.

But even with this support the Administration is almost certain to be overthrown in the preliminary tests on the first great bonus issue—involving a sum so large that it would pay the national debt of a small country—and political lines are so loose that members of the President's party in the House and Senate will constantly take it as a matter of course to defy the Chief Executive when they see fit, without suffering any major political embarrassment as a consequence.

St. Lawrence Waterway

Possessing nominally a one-thirds majority in the Senate, the Administration's success in reviving the St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty is a gamble; while the leadership can never be completely sure that it can hold the powerful inflationist bloc in check on the Townsend plan (which, after the bonus is the most formidable threat to the Administration); the proposed control bank, or dollar tinkering.

With these qualifications, however, Mr. Roosevelt is still in a better position than almost any President of recent years to control Congress and extract from it the legislation that will put many of his "experiments" on a long time or permanent basis.

A new epoch in American social legislation will open with the introduction and certain passage of unemployment insurance; while the very demand for the Townsend $200-a-month old age retirement plan, which Mr. Roosevelt has branded as "fantastic," is almost certain to force some moderate old-age scheme on a national scale (with which, alone among the great powers of the world, America is not now equipped).

Inflationary Legislation

The events of a behind-the-doors struggle in the House Democratic caucus may have a decisive effect in establishing the Administration's authority over that branch of Congress, at least in so far as some of the most deeply dreaded inflationary legislation goes. The House offers a political problem to Mr. Roosevelt all its own.

The Democratic leadership of the House, ever since the New Deal began, has been weak. Mr. Roosevelt wanted a strong leader named as speaker, but his candidate, Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, failed to muster sufficient votes; the Administration refused to make an open fight for him, and Joseph W. Byrns (D) of Tennessee will get the job.

That leaves two other important matters open—first, who will be floor leader; and second, (much more vital) can the Democrats abrogate the present 145-vote discharge rule in favor of a majority-discharge rule?

Majority Discharge Rule

On this question, to be decided even before Congress officially convenes, much of the fate of Congress actually depends.

In brief it means that it will be harder to bring anti-administration radical legislation on the floor of the chamber, if the proposed rule is adopted.

Hitherto a committee could be "discharged" of a particular bill if 145 signatures to that end were obtained. The bill then came immediately to the floor of the House.

The Administration wants to put up the bars. Under a majority discharge rule, 218 votes would be required. This would not stop the bonus, but it might stop the Townsend Plan.

Bonus Likely to Pass

So far as the bonus goes, the Administration knows and admits in advance that it is "licked" on the first couple of rounds. Mr. Byrns confessed the House would pass it overwhelmingly; the Senate will do likewise. The question is, can it be stopped after the President's veto?

Mr. Roosevelt has made what is felt by supporters to be an overwhelming case against the bonus. The prospect is, however, that the Administration will seek to compromise. As divulged here by Senator Pat Harrison (D), of Mississippi, head of the Appropriations Committee, this "compromise" gives the veterans about everything they ask for.

Louisiana Asked By President For Word on Debt Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—President Roosevelt has dispatched a sharp inquiry to the State of Louisiana asking what its intentions are about paying its debts.

The question was asked on behalf of the Public Works Administration, which has for some time been studying the effect which Senator Huey Long's debt moratorium and other measures passed by the Louisiana Legislature at his insistence will have on securities offered as collateral for PWA loans.

The President's personal entrance into the controversy was interpreted as further widening the break between the Chief Executive and the Louisiana Senator that developed over patronage matters soon after Mr. Roosevelt's election.

In the Senate

Senator Long let it be known in New Orleans that he would comment from the floor of the Senate next week on the Administration's present withdrawal of public works aid from his State. Business men in the State have vigorously protested against delay in the payment of PWA funds.

A month ago, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, indicated that he was not so sure he believed in the "Kingfish's" debt moratorium plan, when he issued an order holding up all local PWA projects in Louisiana that had not actually reached the construction stage until his legal and financial experts have had time to report on the full effect of the new state laws.

PWA loans are based on the security and marketability of bonds offered by the borrowers as collateral. Financial experts were in grave doubt as to whether these qualities in the bonds which they had already agreed to accept would not be impaired by Senator Long's debt moratorium.

Benefits of Program

Looking forward to the coming sessions of state legislatures, the President, at Mr. Ickes' request, wrote a uniform letter to Governors and Governors-elect of 47 states, offering the assistance of the PWA in preparation of legislation which would enable municipalities and other public bodies to obtain fuller benefits of whatever additional public works program is authorized at the coming session of Congress.

Mr. Roosevelt recommended simplification of the procedure for the authorization and financing of municipalities of PWA projects; conferring of additional powers upon municipalities to undertake public works projects and issue bonds to finance them, including relaxing of statutory limitations upon taxing power to pay debts; and creation of municipal improvement authorities without power to tax, but with power to issue bonds payable solely from the income of revenue-producing improvements, such as water, sewer and electric light and power systems.

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Man-Made Animals

IN THE days when much of the world was unknown, when traveling was difficult, when books were scarce, and devices which now bring strange places close to the untraveled—photographs and moving-pictures—were never even dreamed of, people had fewer facts to occupy their thoughts. Those were happy days for the imagination, which hurried in to fill the gap. Legends sprang up, which have been well called "the weeds of history," for they choke out and strangle facts.

The more fantastic the tale, the more eagerly was it accepted. What, for one thing, was the animal world of our ancestors composed of? Outside of those specimens that found their way into the immediate vicinity, their ideas about animals were of the haziest. Even if an animal really did exist, tradition, inaccuracy, and later on poetic license or ignorance, sanctioned his behaving so queerly, and fastened upon him so many attributes, that he might just as well have been mythical from head to tail.

* * *

TAKE ONE VERSION of the panther, and his great liking for the camphor tree. Forehanded, we should call him, with what looks like this premonition that his coat would one day need protection from moths (though he never put it that way). Or the traditional lion, always ready for a fight, which obviously he is not. But this is an easy mistake to fall into; any animal with a head many sizes too big for him can put up a bluff. As shown in myths and poetry, he roars when pursued, which is certainly a thing much too silly for him to do.

Certain poets have gone considerably astray in their ornithology, when they refer to a bittern as a bird who finds a perch on "the sails of commerce," or take for granted that a carrier-pigeon is the sort of messenger-boy who can be trusted to wait and bring back an answer. How to classify the ostrich—the "sparrow-camel"—was always a puzzle. Was it a bird or a beast? Pliny felt pretty sure it was a beast; Aristotle came out strongly for its being half-and-half. This was all in the early days, it is true; but there is Buffon, great man that he was, and not so long ago either, who was almost ready to call the crocodile an insect! There is no end to the pleasant fictions that were current: because the ermine hated mud, its fur was chosen to trim the cloaks of judges and princes as an emblem of purity; the crane's conscientious idea that, while on sentry duty he must stand on one foot with a pebble held in the other, which, if he fell asleep, would drop and rouse him.

* * *

BUT, IF AN ANIMAL really exists, there is a limit to the fanciful qualities that can be attached to him. Some day the fact himself will surely be met face to face, and that is inconvenient. An easy way out of this difficulty, a way that must have occurred to someone at an early date, was to find some animals that did not exist at all, who would cramp nobody's powers of invention by characteristics of their own. Not everyone, however, can invent an animal that will last. It is not often nowadays that we find a Lewis Carroll who can make up a whole new set of fabulous creatures, his Looking-Glass Insects: the "Rockinghorse Fly"; the "Snap-Dragon Fly"; the "Bread-and-Butter Fly"; and then throw in a Mock-Turtle for good measure. (I wonder whether it was Lewis Carroll or John Tenniel who had most to do with their definitive form.) In the old, old days people were better at this business. Carroll himself, you know, uses some time-worn specimens, the gryphon and the unicorn, and borrows his notions about March hares and the cats of Cheshire. But the best inventions were earlier still.

It is far back among the myths of Egypt that the dragon is probably first heard of. He turned up in Babylon in the days of Nebuchadnezzar, found his way to Persia, and really settled down in China. Nevertheless, he came north and west, too. He must have been in Greece in early times; certainly his teeth appear in the legend of Cadmus, and they could hardly have got there ahead of him. And I suppose it is he who figures under a variety of names, such as the Python at Delphi, and Bellerophon's Chimaera. Wherever he went, he had the misfortune to arouse a dragon-slayer, from Buddha and Perseus to St. George. He was no beauty—we all know more or less what he looked like. But he was a pretty good invention; for pure sticking-power he cannot be surpassed. If his traits varied a bit from country to country as his vogue spread, that was not inconsistency on his part. He was open-minded in adapting himself to his surroundings. Up north, where shortage of rain was not a sore spot with the inhabitants, droughts were not held against him, as in his dry, eastern haunts; nor was he so demanding of maidens in sacrifice as in the romantic south, where fancy turns naturally toward the rescue of a pretty girl. Of the other imaginary creatures, some were part human, part animal, like the Sphinx or the Lorelei, and no end of mermaids and centaurs and harpies. But the straightaway mythical beasts, even the worst of them, are much better company than these mixtures. As for the best of them—we should all like to catch a glimpse of the shy, chivalrous unicorn; follow the phoenix with our eyes as he flies upward from his own ashes; or gaze at the beauty of the winged horse, Pegasus.

* * *

BIRDS AND ANIMALS have been flaunted on shields and banners; great families and cities and countries have assumed their names, as if along with the image and the title went their qualities and prowess. Probably, the eagle—the royal bird of Greece—has appeared on the crest of more nations than any other creature, though the lion shares his honors. Bears have given their name to cities (Berne), and to great families (Orsini). The House of Orléans chose the porcupine. In Africa the leopard is a badge of royalty. The fox and the wolf have many well-known people of various nationalities as namesakes.

Nor have mythical animals been excluded from heraldry. Their frequent presence shows how pleased our ancestors were with their own inventions. A dragon decorated King Arthur's helmet, just as it floated above the armies of Persia, Assyria, and Scythia, and the legions of Marcus Aurelius and Constantine the Great. It appears on the arms of the City of London, and of the House of Tudor. And it is pleasant to run across once more that delightful fellow, the unicorn. In heraldry, wherever the lion is, you are likely to find him. He does not seem abashed, just because the lion happens to be real; and, after all, this armorial lion has become so conventional and affected, with his studied pose and his smile, that the unicorn may not have an idea who he really is, though they have stood together ever since James I brought his Scottish unicorn to join the English lion on the coat of arms of Great Britain.

In Europe during the Middle Ages, heraldic designs appeared on every sort of woven stuff; in embroideries, laces, jewelry; on seals, tiles, glazing. Even on weather-vanes, used as garden decorations, we find pictures of those glittering creatures, "the King's Beasts," perched on low painted posts at the corners of flower-beds in the gardens at Windsor Castle and Hampton Court. What a good time the people in mediaeval days must have had over their heraldic creatures, and the queer terms that grew up around them: lions "crined and unguled," or "quevée-fourchée" (fork-tailed), and all the rest of them. Those posing, grimacing beasts, sitting stiffly in pairs confronting each other, or back to back, their necks craned so as to bring their faces round front again—an attitude quickly disposed of in heraldic language by the two words: "addorsed regardant." Many a piece of European brocade still exists, which is patterned with these foolish-looking animals in beautiful, unnatural colors.

P. R.

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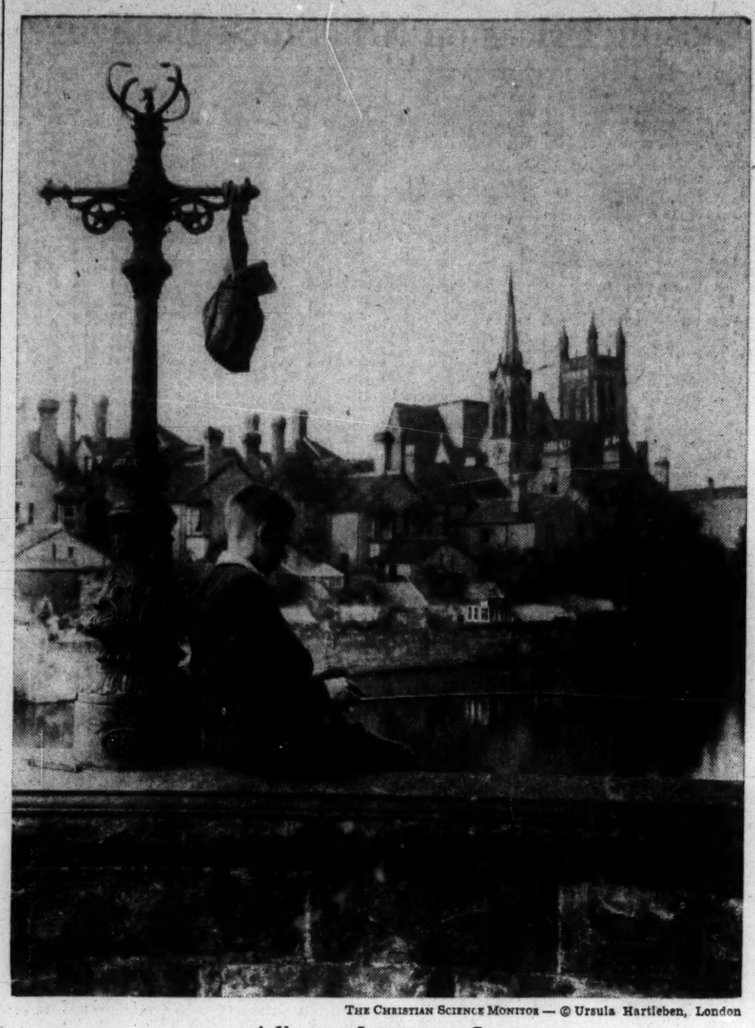
A Painter of Lowly Things

MADAME GEOFFRIN lived in the Rue Saint Honoré. Across the river, in the Rue Princesse, dwelt someone else who was quite an unimportant person socially and who, though not so well-off, was just as much of a home-bird; one of those Parisians who never go outside their own parish, who look on Saint-Cloud as the end of the world, and get nature to come to them in the shape of a pear from Montreuil, or a pound of peaches or a bundle of herbs for the stockpot. The person in question was called Jean Baptiste Chardin. And now we are right down on the plain, honest homely level. Chardin was the son of a master-carpenter. He tells us about himself in his paintings, quite easily and naturally. There he is, an honest, good-natured fellow, happy, easy in his mind, thoroughly at home amid familiar objects that surround him. Hard by, a mother is teaching her little one to say grace and the child, with its little hands clasped, is softly babbling its little prayer; through a half-open door come sounds from the kitchen, water on the boil, a drinking-cup let fall, a servant polishing something, or putting down a basket of "shopping" on the table. This painter of little, lowly things is the most majestic of masters. He informs his work with a virtue, a rectitude, a purity of heart which compel our admiration and respect. . . . To see a Chardin exhibition is to see and understand what the lives of the working people really are; how industrious they are, how provident, and how deep their self-respect and their sense of honour. "Not a woman of the working-classes comes there," says a brochure of 1741, "who does not imagine she is looking at an 'abstract and brief chronicle' of herself, of her own home life, her way of going on, her daily occupations, her moral code, the behaviour of her children, the contents of her rooms, the things she wears."

That is the sort of thing which brings back the poetry to an age that is too rich, too pampered at least so far as its upper classes are concerned and, in a single word, too materialistic.—PIERRE GAXOTTE, in "Louis the Fifteenth and His Times." Translated from the French by J. Lewis May. (London: Cape. Philadelphia: Lippincott.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Ursula Hartleben, London

A VIEW OF LEAMINGTON SPA

IN THE days of King George III a tiny hamlet, consisting of a few mud huts thatched with straw, and a quaint old church, stood on the banks of the River Leam. The hamlet was so small and so out of the world that even the mail coaches, which were put on the road in 1784, were not able to reach it; and the few letters addressed there had to be fetched from Warwick by a villager on a pack-horse. Half a century later, the tiny hamlet was given the name of "Royal Leamington Spa" by Queen Victoria after her visit to the then flourishing town.

There are some who maintain that no place in Warwickshire that was not seen by Shakespeare is worthy of consideration. Yet the buildings that supplanted the squalid huts have housed many a crowned head, and the quiet avenues and leafy roads have drawn many a famous writer. Thackeray knew Leamington well, and in a house in one of the Crescents Nathaniel Hawthorne stayed.

But it was Charles Dickens who peopled the place with unforgettable characters. One cannot pass down the Parade without thinking of Joe Bagstock, "attended by the Native carrying a camp-stool, a great-coat, and an umbrella," swaggering up and down "through all the public places: looking into subscription books to find out who was there, looking up old ladies by whom he was much admired, reporting J. B. tougher than ever, and puffing his rich friend Dombey wherever he went."

One fancies him walking arm-in-arm with his friend on the sunny side of the way "with his cheeks swelling over his tight stock, his legs majestically wide apart, and his great head wagging from side to side, as if he were remonstrating within himself for being such a captivating object." One sees the sudden encounter with the little cavalcade composed of the Honorable Mrs. Skewton, the haughty and willful Edith, and the flushed page; and watches the Major relinquish Mr. Dombey's arm, dart forward, and taking the hand of the honorable lady press it to his lips; and one is present at the hotel when, a barouche being in waiting, the party sets out on a visit to Warwick Castle, with the two ladies, the Major and Mr. Dombey inside, the Native and the wan page mounted on the box, and Mr. Carker, on horseback, bringing up the rear.

Nathaniel Hawthorne spoke of Leamington as being "always in flower." The rows of plane trees, elms and sweet-scented limes, combined with the grass that is encouraged to grow in green stretches along the streets, do indeed give the town a gardenlike atmosphere that is peculiarly its own.

In the Mahoning Pit

WHEN one goes to the Grand Canyon one is astonished but prepared by a thousand descriptions and photographs to be astonished. I was not prepared for the Mahoning pit. It was like the Grand Canyon, yet utterly different. The Grand Canyon is ancient, immutable, complete. The Mahoning pit is raw and in the process of making. It was as if a shell shot from the sun had just hit the earth and exploded, blowing away the whole surface of things from horizon to horizon, and I stood on the edge of the shell-hole while the smoke of the explosion still lingered. The pit dropped away from my feet, down, down, in shelves of earth, first yellow, then orange, then purple, down, down; and railroad tracks and long trains of empty ore cars spiraled down these shelves, around and around, down, down, down, growing smaller and smaller till the trains were toy trains, puffing toy smoke and steam, down to the lowest depths where toy steam-shovels gouged up the purple earth and dribbled it into the cars. And then the trains, laden, came spiraling up from the depths, around and around and around, larger and larger, till just beneath me they clattered and rattled past, full size again, on their way out of the pit toward Duluth. Occasionally, far down in an obscure shadow of the pit, a puff of black shot up and a long time afterward came the faint bang of a charge of powder breaking up some refractory mass of earth. The smoke of these blasts and from the steam-shovels and circling trains drifted upward and gathered in a level cloud across the vast face of the pit. . . .

I stood there a long time, fascinated. Then I walked along the edge to see the pit from new angles. Finally I mounted one of the flat-topped piles of earth which dominated the horizon to the east. These piles are the dump-heaps from the pits—the surface layer that covered the ore-bearing earth. From the summit of the pile I could see other pits beyond, and beyond them others, to more and more remote horizons. North, east, west, for miles and miles and miles, over the whole range of these Mesaba hills, men were scooping up the face of the world. Here, at last, was the source of the red mountain on the pier at Buffalo—now like an ant-hill in retrospect—and of all the other red mountains around the smelters of the lower lakes.—WEBB WALDRON, in "We Explore the Great Lakes." (New York: Century.)

City Dusk

BEFORE the dusk has time to cast a spell
Around us every street lamp is a blaze
Of golden light, and if the darkness fell
It was a legend from those other days
When we were closer to that quiet mood
Which ushers in the stars and brings a sweet
Reflectiveness but seldom understood
In cities where no silence is complete.

Let us not quite forget the splendid span
Of skies unspoiled, but seek an older sign
Beyond the ingenuity of man
To hide, some link with space this jagged line
Of buildings cannot shut from us, who still
Remember moonlight on a pine-clad hill!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS.

MEDITACIONES SOBRE EL AÑO NUEVO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

AL ACERCARSE un año nuevo, éste se mira a veces con sentimientos mezclados de preocupación, desaliento o incertidumbre en lugar de la esperanza de un "FELIZ AÑO NUEVO". ¡Qué facilmente se teme que un año nuevo es algo que viene para quitarnos ciertas cosas, que no estamos dispuestos a abandonar, en vez de mirarlo como trescientos sesenta y cinco días, en los cuales se puede lograr más de lo bueno! Lo bueno que parece habernos faltado o que, según nos parece, no se ha podido obtener aún, puede verse llegando a la experiencia de aquellos que saben mirar correctamente, es decir, que saben considerar el año nuevo de una manera científica.

La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña a considerar todas las cosas científicamente, a mirar más allá del parecer material, a la realidad espiritual. El testimonio de los sentidos siempre ha sido ilusivo, engañador y limitado. ¿Por qué ha de aceptarse este testimonio de los sentidos que predice acerca del año que se aproxima, cuando no lo aceptamos en la falsa perspectiva que presenta de los objetos materiales? Los pensamientos acerca del día de mañana, si este se mira materialmente, van estrechándose como un camino parece hacerlo a distancia, y nos agobian con preocupaciones y temores. Pero si se mira el día de mañana con la confianza que la Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña, según la página 544 de la obra SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), sabiendo que "Todo está bajo el gobierno de la única Mente, Dios", esta fe gozosa en Dios nos traerá un estado de ánimo de esperanza feliz,—tanto para el día de mañana como para el día de hoy.

La Ciencia Cristiana nos da una perspectiva nueva, una perspectiva verdadera, acerca del hombre o la vida, que nos trae esperanzas más altas, un ánimo más sereno e inspiración. Considerar el Año Nuevo de la manera debida significa consagrarse de nuevo, significa ganar un concepto nuevo e inesperado de la libertad y descubrir que los trescientos sesenta y cinco días que tenemos delante de nosotros, nos presentan oportunidades en las cuales podemos ensanchar nuestras capacidades, para recibir lo bueno que Dios ya ha otorgado al hombre. Viendo al hombre tal como es en realidad—espiritual, sin edad e inmortal—se mira adelante hacia cosas mejores, en vez de mirar a la vejez y la muerte, encontrando así nuevas perspectivas también en el Año Nuevo.

Mary Baker Eddy dice en la página 129 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH: "Tenemos que profundizar nuestro estudio del realismo en vez de aceptar solamente el aspecto exterior de las cosas." Profundizando "nuestro estudio del realismo"—estudiando lo que es verdadero—ajusta todas las cosas a la perspectiva correcta. Cualquier cosa que consideremos, sea un año nuevo o un día nuevo, esta perspectiva correcta es necesaria, si se quiere descubrir lo bueno que está a nuestro alrededor, ganando así la satisfacción más profunda de la vida.

¡Y qué vocación tan alegre, provechosa y bendita es vivir en espera del bien! Es realmente vivir en espera de Dios. Entonces, si las sombras de la tierra obscurecen nuestra vista, nuestro camino o nuestro día, la espera del bien revelará la presencia de Dios en pruebas prácticas, aniquilando toda clase de temor, y penetrando todas las sombras del testimonio de los sentidos. La consagración profunda a esta vocación gloriosa hará que podamos esperar cada año nuevo con fe radiante, porque hemos aprendido a "profundizar nuestro estudio del realismo".

El mundo actual, tan lleno de perplejidades, presenta muchos problemas serios que necesitan solución. ¿Quién sino nuestro Dios tan bondadoso puede traer paz y abundancia de este aparente caos? El mundo necesita ser considerado desde un punto de vista más elevado de aquel que los sentidos materiales presentan. A la mirada verdadera o espiritual se revela el triunfo final y cierto de la justicia. El mismo Dios que sacó a los Israelitas de la esclavitud, gobierna hoy en día y es omnipotente. La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña a mirar las escenas del mal o los días de dificultad sin miedo, desaliento ni desmayo; porque ¿no significaría esto tratar de vencer el mal con el mal? Ánimo, confianza inquebrantable en Dios y una fé ilimitada en Su poder, nos llevan por el camino de "vencer el mal con el bien".

Cristo Jesús presentó nuevas vistas, vistas verdaderas de Dios, a la humanidad en toda ocasión que se le presentase, y esto, a su vez, ayudó a los hombres de entonces como está ayudando a los de hoy a ser mejores, y a traer más cosas buenas a su experiencia. Cada momento en que percibamos la omnipresencia de Dios y Su poder más claramente, contribuirá a enriquecer nuestro día. ¿Podía la muerte jamás parecer tan real después de ver a Lázaro salir de la tumba? ¿Era posible que los discípulos mirasen a los elementos con el mismo temor, después que vieron a Jesús andar sobre las olas y calmar la tormenta? Hasta el mundo de hoy está bendecido por las palabras del Maestro: "¡Tened ánimo!" y "¡Tened fe en Dios!"

Vosotros que queréis saludar el Año Nuevo con alegría, tomad con vosotros todas las memorias felices del año viejo, todos sus valores espirituales, todas las victorias que se hayan ganado venciendo el sentido erróneo del yo, todas las verdaderas riquezas que se posean y que no se puedan calcular en valores materiales, añadiendo a esto todas las bendiciones presentes. No permitáis que ninguna triste mirada retrospectiva entre en el pensamiento con el Año Nuevo; porque si uno ha de ir adelante, ¿no tiene también que mirar adelante? Estas palabras de Mary Baker Eddy, que encontramos en la página 354 de su obra THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELÁNEA) llevan el pensamiento a mirar el Año Nuevo con aire de triunfo:

"¡Oh bendiciones infinitas!
¡Oh Año Nuevo más gozoso!
Dulce símbolo y substancia
De la presencia de Dios aquí."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Rightly Viewing the New Year

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN APPROACHING new year sometimes is looked upon with mingled feelings of apprehension, regret, or uncertainty, instead of with a "Happy New Year!" attitude. How easy it is to regard a new year as something coming to take from us things not easily or willingly surrendered, instead of viewing it as three hundred and sixty-five days in which to gain more good! The good that seems to have been left out of one's experience, or never to be attained, can be seen as surely coming to those who know how to take the true look, that is, to view a new year scientifically.

Christian Science teaches one how to look at all things scientifically, to take a true look beyond the material seeming to the spiritual reality. Sense-testimony ever has been unreliable, deceptive, limited. Why accept or believe what it would predict about an approaching new year any more than one would believe the false perspective it presents regarding material objects? Thoughts of tomorrow, looked upon materially, narrow much as a road seems to do in the distance, and hedge one about with anxiety or fear. But to look upon the morrow seeing that, as Christian Science declares (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 544), "All is under the control of the one Mind, even God," will bring happy expectation through joyful trust in God both for the morrow and for the day at hand.

Christian Science gives a new view, a true view of man, or life, which brings higher hope, calmer courage, and inspiration. To view the New Year in the correct way is to reconsecrate oneself, to gain a sense of freedom unlooked for, and to discover that the three hundred and sixty-five days ahead are unfolding opportunities in which to enlarge one's ability and capacity to receive the good that God has already bestowed upon man. Seeing man as he really is—spiritual, ageless, deathless—one looks forward to better things, instead of to old age and death, and finds new views within the New Year.

Mary Baker Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 129), "We must look deep into realism instead of accepting only the outward sense of things." Looking "deep into realism"—taking the true look—brings everything into proper perspective. Whether one is viewing a new year or a new day, this proper perspective is necessary if one is to discover the good that is all around, and thus gain the deepest satisfaction from life.

And what a joyous, profitable, blessed vocation it is, this being on the lookout for good! Really it is looking for God. Then if earth's shadows fall across one's vision, one's pathway, or one's day, the true look, for good, will reveal the presence of God in practical proof, removing any fear and piercing all shadows of sense-testimony. Deep devotion to this glorious vocation will find one viewing each new year with radiant faith because one has learned to "look deep into realism."

The world's perplexed condition shows many serious problems needing to be solved. What but our good God can bring peace and plenty out of the seeming chaos? The world needs to be regarded from a higher standpoint than that of the material senses. The true or spiritual look reveals the certain ultimate triumph of right. The same God who led the Israelites out of bondage rules today, and is omnipotent. Christian Science teaches us not to view scenes of evil or days of difficulty with fear, discouragement, dismay; for would not this be meeting evil with evil? Good courage, steadfast trust in God, fetterless faith in His power lead the way to "overcome evil with good."

Christ Jesus presented new views, true views, of God to mankind at every opportunity, which in turn helped men then, and is helping them now, to be better and to bring more of good into experience. Each discernment of God's ever-presence and power makes one's day richer. Could death ever again seem quite so real to those who saw Lazarus come forth from the tomb? Could the disciples have looked upon the elements with the same fear after seeing Jesus walk upon the waves and still the storm? The world even today is being blessed by the Master's words, "Be of good cheer," and, "Have faith in God."

Let each one who would meet the New Year with greetings joyous take into it all the blessed memories of the old one, all the spiritual assets, all the gains made in overcoming the false sense of self, all one's true riches, which cannot be reckoned in material values, and added to this all one's present blessings. Let no sad retrospection enter thought with the New Year; for if one is to press forward, must he not look forward? These words by Mrs. Eddy lead thought to view the New Year triumphantly (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 354):

"O blessings infinite!
O glad New Year!
Sweet sign and substance
Of God's presence here."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Who Walks With Spring

WHO has truly walked with Spring?
He who finds, deep in dead grass,
Fragile pink arbutus bloom
Where the feet of wood nymphs pass.
He who sees a budded tree
Winter-limned, upon a hill
Etched against a leaden sky,
When the world is white and still.
He who hears Pan's silver notes
Crystal-clear and vanished soon
Through first chorals of the frogs,
Chanting vespers to the moon.

—GENEVIEVE HINMAN FRAZER, in "Maryland Poets." (New York: Harrison.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Irregular, With Substantial Gains and Losses

Commodity and Money Markets

Both Advances And Recessions In Securities

Stocks Mill About in a Narrow Price Range—Chemical Up

By Forrest Price

Stock market's price trend was rather obscure—if it had any.

It started off on its left foot, and hobbled through the session without any flags flying.

Total sales for the day amounted to about 800,000 shares.

Gains and losses were rather evenly divided.

The close was firm.

The first market session of the year thus indicated its unwillingness to do much of anything until it knew what Congress, which convenes tomorrow, is going to do.

As usual the shares which drew most attention were the specialties. These showed gains and losses ranging from a point to 4 points.

Allied Chemical had a gain of close to 3 points. Similar improvement was shown by Case Threshing, Remington Rand, International Agricultural prior preferred, and Fuller prior preferred. Fairbanks Morse preferred gained more than 4 points.

Stocks recording advances of around 2 points included Fairbanks Morse common, Skelly Oil preferred, Amarada, Foster Wheeler and American Agricultural Chemical.

American Telephone rose 1½.

On the down side with losses of 2 points or so were Corn Products, First National Stores, Scott Paper, U. S. Smelting and National Department Stores prior preferred.

Stocks losing around a point were Cerro de Pasco, Eastman Kodak, Glidden, Nickel Plate, Johns Manville and McIntyre Porcupine.

As a general thing bond prices swung within a narrow range. The U. S. Governments especially showed rather small fluctuations. American & Foreign Power was among the strongest of the corporate issues. Fractionally higher prices were recorded by some of the leading utilities.

Commodities were listless, moving narrowly. Grains declined in the late trading.

The market begins the year 1935 with much better prospects than a year ago. Business in most lines is far better than it was 12 months ago. And that forms the basis for optimism among traders and investors.

So far as stock prices are concerned as a general thing they are just about where they were a year ago. The averages show little change. The utilities and rails are lower, and the industrials higher.

Investors particularly turned their attention to the preferred stocks and specialties. While these shares were mounting, the standard issues marked time. Volume amounted to 325,419,847 shares for 1934, about half that of 1933.

The bond market tells a different story. While sales of stocks were about a fourth of the 1929 volume, bond sales, $3,734,707,000, were the best of any year in the last decade. And prices had a substantial advance.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—While the stock market did not show any decided symptoms of lethargy, after the New Year's celebration, it came back to work on the first trading day of 1935 without marked enthusiasm.

Dullness ruled most of today's session, and prices displayed no decisive trend. Here and there firm spots were in evidence, but buying momentum appeared to be lacking generally, and profit-taking came into various issues that have recently been leading the advance.

Economic news continued bright, although Washington developments were being awaited for further stimulation.

Some Good Advances

Despite the backwardness of the list, as a whole, American Can shares edged up to a new high for the last year. Allied Chemical also got up more than a point, and Case, American Telephone, Deere, Seaboard Oil, Standard Oil of New Jersey and a number of others were a trifle higher.

U. S. Steel dropped a point, U. S. Smelting was off 2, and other losers of fractions to around a point included Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, Standard Oil of California, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Union Pacific, Howe Sound, Westinghouse, Cerro de Pasco, Montgomery Ward, Consolidated Gas, Public Service of New Jersey and North American.

Bond Trading Light

A rather hesitant trend marked the bond market in the first session of the new year.

There were strong features here and there in the corporate list, but traders showed no strong desire to bid indiscriminately for secondary or prime issues in view of their sharp gains during the last week, and this arrested interest was reflected in a small volume of trading through the forenoon.

U. S. Governments continued to move in the same close area of recent sessions. Treasury 3⅜s of 1940-43 outdistanced the rest by rising 6-32 of a point to 104.19. There were one or two gains of 2-32, and Federal Farm Mortgage 3s and Home Loan 4s eased a little.

An advance of 1 point carried American & Foreign Power 5s to 58, and fractionally higher prices were paid for American Telephone 5s at 111¼, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s at 57¾, Consolidated Gas 5½s at 105, International Telephone 5s at 65½, National Dairy Products 5¼s at 102¼, Postal Telegraph 5s at 45½, Western Union 5s at 86 and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s at 95.

There were small declines in some loans of the Alleghany Corporation St. Paul, Canadian Pacific, Pennsylvania and Southern Railway.

The foreign department contributed but few transactions in the early trading, and quotations showed little change. Brazilian and Canadian obligations ruled a shade lower.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Dec. 31
11⅞	6		Adams Express	500	7¼	7	7	7¼
85	70¼	5	Adams Exp pf	30	85	84¾	84¾	
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	300	33½	32¾	33	32½
11⅜	6¾		Addressograph	100	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾
7⅝	3½		Advance Rumely	200	6	5¾	6	
113	91¾	3½	Air Reduction	800	113	112¾	113	112½
3⅜	1⅝		Airway Elec App	700	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
23⅞	16⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	800	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝
5¼	1½		Alleghany Corp (h)	1200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
16⅛	4½		Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	1600	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝
14⅝	4		Allegh pf ww XL	200	6¾	6	6½	
160¾	115⅛	6	Allied Chem	500	140⅛	137½	139⅛	137½
23⅞	10⅝		Allis Chalmers	3300	17¾	16½	17⅛	16⅞
20⅛	11½	.25b	Alpha Port Cem	500	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	18⅝
7¾	2⅛		Amal Leather	300	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	300	53¾	50½	52⅜	50¾
48	25⅛	2	Am Ag Ch Del	800	49¾	47½	49¾	47
25⅛	11½	.50b	Am Bank Note	1100	15	14⅞	15	14⅞
72⅞	46⅛		Am Crys Sug pf	100	60	67⅜	67⅝	
38	19½	.30	Am Brake S&F	600	29½	29¼	29½	29¼
122	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	30	120	120	120	
114¾	90¼	4†	Am Can	1800	117¼	114½	117¼	114¼
33⅞	12		Am Car & Fdry	1200	18½	17⅞	18⅛	18½
56½	32		Am Car & F pf	500	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	41
40	19		Am Chain pf	100	40½	40½	40½	37
70⅝	46¼	3†	Am Chicle	100	67¼	67¼	67¾	66¾
62½	20¾		Am Com Alcohol	400	32	31⅞	31⅝	31¾
5	1⅜		Am Encaustic T	3400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10⅝	4⅛		Am European	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
13¾	4⅛		Am & For Pow	4500	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
30	11⅜		Am & For Pow pf	400	19½	18	19½	18
25	11		Am & For Pow 6	600	15⅝	14½	15⅝	15
17½	6¼		Am & For Pw 2pf	600	7¾	7	7⅝	7
22⅝	10½	.1	Am Hawaiian	100	11½	11½	11½	
42¼	17¾		Am Hide & L pf	100	24⅜	24⅜	24⅝	24½
10	3		Am Ice	700	3¾	3½	3½	3¼
45¼	25¼	6	Am Ice pf	100	28⅜	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛
11	4⅜		Am International	400	6¼	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛
1½	⅜		Am La France	100	½	½	½	½
10	3¼		Am La Fr pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
38¾	14½		Am Locomotive	1100	18¾	18½	18⅝	18⅝
74⅜	35½		Am Loco pf	100	52½	52½	52½	52½
10¾	3¼		Am Mach & Met	300	7	7	7	
27⅝	12⅞		Am Metal	600	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	15⅜
91	63		Am Metal 6%	300	72¼	72	72¼	72
12¼	3		Am Power & Lt	800	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
41⅝	9⅛	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	800	40½	39⅞	40	39⅞
17⅞	10		Am Radiator	5200	15½	15⅜	15½	15½
137⅜	111½	7	Am Radiator pf	100	135	135	135	
28¼	13½		Am Rolling Mill	6500	23¾	23⅛	23¼	23⅜
7⅜	2⅛		Am Seating	200	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
30	18⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	200	22	22	22	22½
51½	30¼		Am Smelt & R pf	3500	38⅞	38	38¾	38¾
12¼	9		Am Steel Fdries	600	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	17
44⅜	37	2†	Am Stores	200	42¼	42	42	42¾
42	2		Am Sugar Ref	400	65½	65⅛	65½	
125⅛	100⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	3400	106½	104⅞	105⅝	105
13	3		Am Type Fdrs (h)	100	4½	4½	4½	3⅞
28⅜	7¾		Am Typ F pf (h)	100	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
27⅜	12¾	1	Am Wat W & E	1300	14½	14¼	14½	14¼
17⅛	7		Am Woolen	800	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
4¼	1		Am Writ Pap (h)	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
9	3¾		Am Zinc Lead&S	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
17¾	10		Anaconda Cop	3400	17¾	11¾	11¾	11⅝
17⅞	9¼		Anaconda Wire	100	16½	16½	16½	
51⅞	26⅛	1†	Archer Daniels	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
103	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	200	100⅞	100¼	100⅝	100¼
6⅜	3½		Armour Ill	3200	6	5⅝	6	5⅝
71¼	46¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	900	69½	66¾	69	67¾
83	54		Armour Ill pf	100	85	85	85	
8⅜	3		Arnold Constable	200	6	6	6	
90	46		Asso Dry G 1pf	200	90	90	90	90
73¾	45¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	1300	54	52¾	53¾	53¾
90	70½	5	Atchison pf	400	84½	83½	84½	85¼
54¼	24½		Atl Coast Line	300	37	36¼	36½	36¾
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	800	25⅝	25¼	25½	25⅜
55½	35¼	2	Atlas Powder	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	40
107	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
57⅜	16½		Auburn Auto	600	26½	26½	26½	26½
15⅞	7		Austin Nichols	100	14	14	14	14
65	39½	5	Austin Nichol A	80	63	63	63	64
10¾	3¾		Aviation Corp Del	3500	5½	5½	5½	5½

—B—

16	4½		Baldwin Loco	4500	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	5⅜
64¾	16¼		Baldwin Loco pf	200	23	22¾	23	23¼
24½	13½		Balt &Ohio	2400	14¼	13¾	13⅞	14
37⅜	15¼		Balt & Ohio pf	400	16¾	16¼	16¼	16⅜
102⅞	86½	6†	Bamberger pf	30	102	101	102	
46⅛	35½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	42¾	42¼	42¼	42¼
6½	2¼		Barker Bros	400	5	4¾	5	
38½	16½		Barker Bros pf	80	36	35	36	34½
10	5⅞		Barnsdall A	2200	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6¼
19¾	10¼		Beatrice Cream	300	17¾	17	17½	17⅜
15¼	8⅝	.50b	Belding Hem	500	12¾	12½	12¾	12½
23⅞	9¾		Bendix Aviation	3800	17½	17	17¼	17¼
19½	12⅞	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	17	16⅞	17	16¾
40	26	1½	Best & Co	1100	37	36½	36½	36
49½	24⅛		Bethlehem Steel	8500	32⅝	31¾	32¼	32½
82	54⅞		Beth Steel pf	400	71¼	70¾	70¾	
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	80	24½	23½	24¼	22½
16¼	6		Blaw Knox	400	11	10¾	11	
109	68	7	Bloomingdale pf	30	106½	106	106½	
56¼	28		Blumenthal pf	10	35	35	35	33
11¼	6¾		Boeing Airplane	500	10	9½	10	9½
66¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	59¾	59½	59¾	59½
94	76	4†	Bon Ami A	60	94½	94	94½	94
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2100	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	23¾
31	16⅛	1†	Bon Ami A	60	94½	94	94½	94
28¼	19⅝	1.60	Borden	2100	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	23¾
31	16⅛	1†	Borg Warner	1100	21¼	20⅝	21	20⅝
23⅜	12	1†	Briggs Mfg	6400	28¼	27¾	28⅛	28
44⅞	28¼	1½	Brooklyn Man T	400	40½	40	40½	40½
8⅜	3½		Brooklyn Queens	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
80⅝	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	50½	50¼	50½	50½
10⅞	4		Brunswick Balke	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
9⅜	3½		Bucyrus Erie	2400	5¾	5	5¾	5
14½	6		Bucyrus E cv pf	1400	11½	10½	11½	10⅛
78	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	180	64	64	64	63
7¾	3		Budd Mfg	800	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
44	16		Budd Mfg pf	10	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½
5⅜	2		Budd Wheel	600	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
15½	5⅞		Bullard	2700	15	14	15	14⅜
15⅜	4		Burns Bros pf	40	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8
19⅜	10½	.40†	Burroughs Add	1900	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	15½
3⅞	¾		Bush Term (h)	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	1⅞
3¼	1½		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
32¾	13⅜		Byers	800	19¾	19½	19½	19¼
67⅞	40		Byers pf	40	52	51	51	48

—C—

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	400	38⅞	38½	38⅞	38½
1⅞	½		Callahan Z & L	2600	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
6⅝	2¾		Calumet & Hecla	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
15⅞	6		Campbell Wy&C	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
18⅛	10⅞		Canadian Pacific	2100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
38¼	28½	2	Cannon Mills	600	34	33⅝	34	33½
10¼	5⅜		Capital Admin	100	6	6	6	6¼
86¾	35		Case Thresh	7600	60⅜	57¾	60	57¼
92½	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	10	92¾	92¾	92⅞	
38¾	22½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	1800	38¾	37⅞	37⅞	37¾
44⅞	17⅛		Celanese Corp	4200	34⅜	33⅜	34¼	34¼
4	1		Celotex vtc (h)	400	3¾	2½	2¾	2½
22⅜	6⅛		Celotex Co pf (h)	360	19¾	19¼	19⅜	19¼
12⅜	5½		Century Ribbon	300	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10¼
110	82	7	Century Rib pf	50	106½	106	106	
44½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	3400	45	43	45	44
7¾	3¼		Certain-Teed	200	6	5⅞	5⅞	5½
35	17½		Certain-Teed pf	40	29¼	27½	29	28¾
46⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	700	44	43½	44	44
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1900	48	44¼	44¼	44
5½	1½		Chi & Gt West	500	2	1¾	1¾	
8½	2		Chi Mil & St P	800	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅝
13¼	3½		Chi Mil & St P pf	1700	4¼	4	4¼	4⅛
15⅞	3½		Chi & N'western	700	5½	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
7⅝	3¼		Chi Pneu Tool	400	6¼	6	6¼	6
28¾	14¼		Chi Pneu T pf	800	23½	22⅝	23½	22½
6¼	1⅜		Chi Rk I & P (h)	400	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	2⅛
8	2		Chi RI&P 6% (h)	100	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
16	9¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	10½	10½	10½	
20¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	1100	20¼	20	20⅛	20¼
11⅜	3¾		Childs Company	900	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
60⅜	19¼	1†	Chrysler	13600	41⅞	41¼	41⅝	41⅜
24¾	17⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	1100	20½	20⅜	20⅜	20½
92½	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	110	91	91	91	
2¼	½		City Stores (h)	600	1	⅞	1	⅞
1¼	⅜		City Stores vtc(h)	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
5⅝	2¼		City Stores A(h)	200	5	5	5	
18⅛	9⅜	.50†	Colgate-Palm-P	1800	18	17⅝	18	17⅜
28½	10		Collins & Aikman	2500	14⅜	14¼	14⅝	14⅛
94	74	7	Collins & A pf	20	82	82	82	81½
8¾	3⅝		Colo F & I (h)	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
32	10½		Colo F&I pf (h)	10	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	22½
33¼	12¾		Colo & Solpf	20	13½	13½	13½	13¼
19¼	6⅝		Columbia Gas	6200	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅜
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	300	58	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
41⅞	21½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	200	38½	38⅜	38½	38⅛
77¼	58	3.40†	Columbian Carb	900	74¼	73¾	74	74¾
40¼	16⅝	2	Comm Credit	2600	39⅞	39½	39⅞	39¾
110	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	100	110	109⅝	110	110
39⅛	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	40	28½	29½	29½	29½
61	35¾	2†	Comm Inv Tr	900	57⅜	57	57	58
114	91	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	114¼	114¼	114¼	114
36⅜	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	4200	21¾	21½	21½	21⅜
3¼	1		Comwlth & So	9900	1⅞	1½	1¼	1⅛
35⅜	22	1.60†	Congoleum Nairn	1400	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	34½
61	32	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	10	34¼	34¼	34¼	
6¼	15⅝		Consol Film Ind	1200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5¾
20⅜	10⅜	2	Consol Film 1 pf	1600	20⅜	20¼	20¼	20¼
47⅜	18½	1	Consol Gas	17600	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛	20¼
95	71	5	Consol Gas pf	200	79¾	79½	79½	80
14¼	7¼	4.2b	Consol Oil	6500	8¾	8½	8⅝	8¾
2⅛	½		Consol Textile	500	¾	¾	¾	¾
13¾	6⅛		Container A	500	12⅛	11¾	12	12⅛
5¾	2⅜		Container B	800	4½	4½	4½	4½
14⅞	5¼		Cont Baking A	700	6½	6¼	6½	6⅜
64	44¼	4	Cont Baking pf	400	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜	
64½	56¾	2.40	Cont Can	1300	64¼	63½	64	63¾
11¾	6		Cont Dia Fibre	400	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅛
38¼	23⅜	1.20†	Cont Insurance	100	33½	33½	33½	33
2¾	¾		Cont Motors	700	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
22⅜	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	3400	19	18½	19	18⅞
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	80	44¾	44¼	44¾	43¼
84½	65½	3	Corn Products	2600	65	63¼	64	65¼
150⅛	135	.7	Corn Prod pf	100	140	140	140	148¾
9⅞	3⅝		Coty	3900	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
36¼	28	2†	Cream of Wheat	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
17½	8		Crosley Radio	1600	13¾	13	13¾	13½
36¼	18¾	1g	Crown Cork & S	900	26	25¼	26	25⅞
69⅜	37⅜		Crown Zellerbach	1400	5½	4⅞	5¼	4⅞
38⅜	17		Crucible Steel	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	25
71	44		Crucible Steel pf	100	68	68	68	68
9⅞	3½		Cuban Am Sug	500	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
52⅝	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	47½	47¼	47½	47
29⅜	13½		Curtis Publishg	1200	22¼	21¼	21⅞	21½
95¾	43½	6g	Curtis Pub pf	200	93½	93½	93½	53½
5¼	2⅛		Curtiss-Wright	2800	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
12¼	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	4900	10¼	9½	10	9¼
21½	11		Cutler Hammer	1800	18⅞	17¼	18⅞	18

—D—

8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
34⅛	10¼		Deere & Co	2600	30⅜	29⅝	30¼	29¾
19¼	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	900	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19¼
73½	35		Del & Hudson	1200	42	41	41⅝	41
33¾	14		Del Lack & W	900	18	17⅝	18	18
13¼	3¾		Denver R G pf	400	4¼	4	4⅛	
55¼	29	1½†	Devoe & Ray A	600	50⅜	49¾	50¼	50½
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	800	27	26½	26¾	26½
46¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	600	38⅞	38½	38½	38¾
23	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
28½	14¼		Douglas A	2900	24⅝	23¾	24⅜	24⅝
23	13½	1	Duplan Silk	400	17½	17¼	17¾	
103⅞	80	2.60†	du Pont de Nem	1500	97⅝	95¾	97	95⅝
128½	115	6	du Pont deb	300	128½	127⅝	127⅝	128½
107	90	8	Duquesne Lt pf	10	105	105	105	104½

—E—

116½	79	4†	Eastman Kodak	200	113½	111	113½	112
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	500	18⅝	18¾	18⅞	18¾
19¼	6		Eitingon Schild	400	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
31⅜	15		Elec Auto-Lite	2000	28⅞	28¼	28½	28⅝
110	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	40	108⅜	108¼	108⅜	108½
7½	3		Elec Boat	700	5½	5⅜	5¼	5¼
9¼	4¼	.19b	Elec & Mus Ind	200	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
9¾	2¼		Elec Pow & Lt	400	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅜
19⅜	6		El Pw&L 6% pf	300	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¾
21	6¾		Elec Pow & L pf	200	8	7⅞	8	7¾
53	34	2.25	Elec Stg Battery	800	49½	48¼	49½	47¾
3¾	1		Elk Horn Coal pf	400	1½	1	1¼	1½

8¼	3½		Hahn Dept Sto	1000	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	5½
63½	25¼		Hahn D S pf	400	57⅝	57½	57⅝	
34⅞	9⅜		Hall Printing	100	15½	15	15⅛	
101¾	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	30	101	101	101	101
24¾	13	.50	Harbison Walker	300	17¾	17¼	17½	17¾
7⅜	1½		Hat Corp of Am N	100	5⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6½
92	19¾	6½	Hat Corp pf	20	86¼	86¼	86¼	
1	⅜		Hayes Manufac	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
6¾	1¼		Hayes Body	800	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3¾
96¾	74	5	Hazel Atlas	200	85	85	85	86¼
81⅜	59	3†	Hercules Powder	260	75	74¾	75	74½
128⅝	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	125	125	125	125¼
49¾	48½	3	Hershey Choc	100	83½	83½	83½	83¾
10¼	4¾		Holland Furnace	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
53	5¾	.50	Hollander	400	11	10¾	10¾	11
34	11	2.50g	Houdaille Her A	1200	33⅜	32¾	32⅞	33
25	24	2	Houdaille Her B	2500	35	33⅞	34	34
54	43	3.50	Household Fin pf	100	49	49	49	48¾
39¾	12½		Houston Oil	500	17¾	16½	17¾	
5¾	2½		Houston Oil new	200	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3
57¼	35½	3	Howe Sound	800	51	49¾	51	51
7	4		Hudson & Man	300	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
24½	6¼		Hudson Motor	2000	12⅜	12¼	12⅛	12⅝
7¼	1⅞		Hupp Motors	9400	3¼	2⅞	3	3

—I—

38⅞	13⅝		Il Central	900	16½	15¾	16	16⅜
4⅞	2⅜		Indian Refining	100	2½	2½	2½	
32	19⅜	1.68	Indus Rayon	2300	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	31¾
73¾	49½	2†	Ingersoll-Rand	300	69¼	67¼	68½	69
54¼	34¼	.50b	Inland Steel	400	55¼	54	54	55½
6⅞	2⅜		Inspiration Cop	104	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
4⅜	2¼	

Commerce and Finance

Business Outlook Viewed as More Favorable Than Year Ago

Business and Industry

Wall Street Finds 1934 a Variegated, Bewildering Year

Stock Trading Lowest in Years, Bonds Very Active —Plethora of Funds

By Harold M. Fleming
Financial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—To Wall Street 1934 was at times a dull year, a bewildering year and, from the money standpoint, a profitless year. The bright hopes of 1933 faded away in the stock market, and at the end of the year prices were just about where they started from. There was some improvement in the bond market, but capital flotations, outside of government offerings, were scarcely better than in 1933 and scraped the bottom of the depression again.

The volume of stock trading was so small that brokers had the hardest year in a generation, and the money markets were so glutted with funds, and borrowers so hard to find, that banks were unable to employ their funds and found it hard to earn any money. The bugbear of government control over the stock market became a reality, the banks felt the hand of Washington interfering in their business, and the threat of political change in money and credit institutions was ever present. Wall Street, in short, had a hard time of it and came out of the year with little to show for its pains.

Hopes High for 1934

The stock market entered 1934 with high hopes of bull markets and big business. These hopes were a heritage of the bull market of 1933, and were bolstered with a naïve faith that both business and politics would soon be back to normalcy. The President's extravagant budget message, and the large Treasury expenditures for emergency relief fed inflationary hopes, and business activity was doing well. The stock market hit its peak for the year early in February.

Then the air mail contract cancellation alarmed traders and business men. Rumors of waning business confidence reached the Street. It appeared that the budget was not going off the deep inflationary end as far as had been expected. The stock market went into a decline.

More disturbing developments kept stock prices dropping. There were threats of strikes in steel, motors, and textiles. There were rumors of administrative support of the 30-hour bill. There were further threats of NRA crack-downs. And the preliminary drafts of the stock market control bill were most disconcerting.

By the time the market's political fears had abated, with Congress adjourned, business news was poor. Steel operations dropped sharply and rail earnings fell off. The decline which began in February did not terminate until September.

Business News Improves

At that time, in spite of election fears, business news began to improve, and the stock market averages moved up slowly to the end of the year. A breakdown of the averages, however, would show that the improvement was largely in the manufacturing stocks, and was in part offset by a decline in those groups in which the Government was most interested—utilities, rails, oils, and metals. At the end of the year, although the stock averages came out about where they started, the utilities were at the year's lows, the precious metals near the lows, and the high-grade manufacturing stocks near their highs.

Meantime the volume of stock trading dropped to the lowest level in 10 years. For the summer, the average volume was scarcely more than 500,000 shares a day; for the whole year, just slightly over 1,000,000 a day, a quarter of the average volume in 1929. Brokerage houses which had expanded rapidly in the good years in the matter of branch offices, personnel, space, and equipment, and had put off and put off retrenchment, now began in earnest. Over 100 branch offices were let go, home office space was curtailed, tickers were taken out, and personnel reduced either by direct discharge or by "Scotch weeks" and staggered employment.

Bond Volume Large

While the stock market was having the smallest volume in 10 years the bond market was having the largest volume in the same length of time. Slowly improving corporate earnings and better municipal and state tax collections, the rising supply of funds, the falling interest rate of long-term money, and the scarcity of high-grade bonds drove prices up steadily throughout the year.

The market for Treasury obligations was extremely favorable to the Government's financing operations almost throughout the year, in spite of the steady deficit in its operations. Refunding operations and new financing were helped throughout the first half by a steadily rising market for Government obligations, as the monthly deficit fell below expectations. The Dec. 15 financing was a notable success. During the year the Treasury refunded half of the largest outstanding issue, the Fourth Liberty 4¼'s maturing in 1938. The Treasury also took substantial advantage of the low rates on short-term money by increasing its bills outstanding.

Municipal Bonds Fare Well

The municipal bond market also fared well. Better tax collections and the surplus of funds seeking investment drove high-grade municipal obligations to the highest levels in 30 years, and a substantial volume of new financing was arranged.

Slow business and the registration requirements of the Securities Act were blamed for the small volume of corporate security flotations. A substantial amount of new financing, moreover, was shunted from the usual public investment banking channels by new methods in which the issues were privately placed with banks, investment trusts, and small syndicates and were not offered to the public at all.

The course of the dollar on the foreign exchange markets was substantially affected near the beginning of the year by the Gold Exchange Act, which undervalued the dollar. As a result, after a brief period of outflow of gold, the tide of gold turned toward the United States and by the end of the year over $1,000,000,000 of gold had come here, holding the dollar at its new nominal parity, 60 per cent of its pre-depression gold value.

Commodity Prices Higher

Commodity prices for the year were higher, the chief gains being registered in agricultural commodities, particularly meat products, corn, and wheat. Prices of manufactured products moved slightly higher, while the metals were practically unchanged.

The gold revaluation plus the government's easy money policies produced a plethora of funds in the inner money market and the lowest interest rates, both for short-term and long-term loans, in a generation. Federal Reserve rates were lowered to 1½ per cent and call money ruled at 1 per cent throughout the year.

There was a sharp increase in government control over financial operations. Foreign exchange was under strict licensing through most of the year. The Gold Exchange Act, passed in February, was understood by the public to have as its main intent the fixing of the gold content of the dollar, but to the financial community it was more important for transferring control of the money market from the Federal Reserve System to the Treasury by setting up a $2,000,000,000 fund with which the Treasury can operate secretly for three years.

Protection for Investors

This was followed by the Securities' Exchanges Act, which fastened a government control bureau on the stock exchanges of the country for the protection of investors. Meantime, the RFC and FDIC began to show a tendency to use their powers to dictate policies to the banks, and the financial district gave up hope of any substantial modification of the Securities Act.

Many important changes in banking procedure were initiated. The Federal Reserve Board was given control over stock exchange margins. The "temporary" deposit guarantee fund "insuring" deposits up to $5000 was continued in such way as to convey the impression that it was to remain the final form of the law until the next depression. The New York Stock Exchange came out of its shell with a new publicity program. The Reserve banks were authorized, along with the RFC, to lend direct to sound borrowers. In general old principles were abandoned and new ones were set up.

For Wall Street the year was one of little business but much reorganization.

1344 Banks Opened During Past Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
New York, Jan. 2

DURING 1934 a total of 1344 new or reopened banks were added to the country's banking structure, bringing the total to 15,986, according to a report made today by the American Banker. This compares with 18,390 operating at the end of 1932 and 24,630 at the end of 1929.

At the end of the year, there were 5555 national banks and 10,431 state-chartered units in unrestricted operation, the banking publication reports. All of the national banks and 8700 of the state banks are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, insuring their deposits up to $5000.

Britain Continues In 1934 to Show Persistent Gains

All Major Indices Rise—Internal Forces Are Main Factor

By H. V. Hodson
Financial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In Great Britain, 1934 has been a year of persistent, though not unhesitating, economic progress. All the major indices of economic activity—import and exports, employment, railway traffic, raw material consumption, stock-market prices—have continued, on the whole, the upward course on which they started at various dates since 1931. The combined index calculated by the "Economist" shows us nearly back at 1929 levels of business activity—though of course with a considerably larger labor force for whom to find work. The upward movement has been sober in pace, but it certainly leaves us, at the end of the year, substantially better off than we were 12 months ago.

Politics and Finance

The causes of the improvement are neither simple nor obvious. Since world trade has remained stagnant, it is mainly to internal forces that one must look for an explanation. Political stability has counted for a good deal; yet the evidence of successive by-elections, that public opinion in the constituencies has moved massively against the Government since 1931, seems to have done little or nothing to retard economic advance or damp financial spirits. Budgetary equilibrium has perhaps been more important, though here again the growing unlikelihood of further tax reductions next April, in view of increased commitments for subsidies, social services and defense, has only slightly checked market optimism. Easy monetary conditions have been a continuous advantage, and have helped to promote a rush of activity in new issues in the last quarter of the year. The Government have very recently pledged themselves once more to use their influence to keep money cheap.

It is the combination of these forces rather than any one of them that is responsible for the business revival. There must be added the initial reactions to the protective tariff and the depreciated exchange.

The Balance of Trade

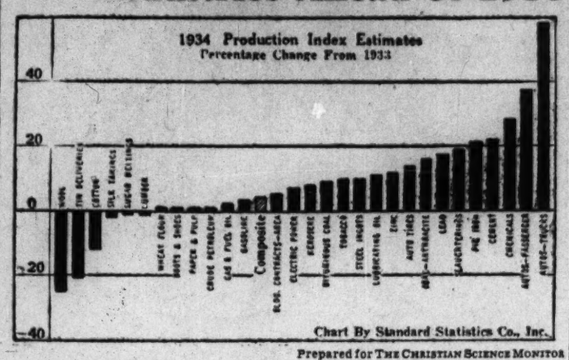
The direct consequences of protection and depreciation upon the national balance of trade remain problematical. We have no longer to face the deficit that brought down the pound in 1931. But our major exporting industries—coal and textiles—not to mention shipping and shipbuilding, remain exceedingly depressed; trade agreements with the Dominions and with foreign countries have made little inroad on world tariff barriers, and have not so much as countered the measures of retaliation against the fall of the pound; and the balance of trade itself (always negative by reason of our great invisible income from abroad) has become distinctly more adverse in the past year. The excess of imports over exports was £32,000,000 higher in the first 11 months of 1934 than in the corresponding period of 1933. It is some comfort to note that this movement has been due largely to the increased demand for raw materials by prospering home industries, but it is nevertheless disturbing. Some of our invisible exports (shipping earnings, for instance, and profits from industries like gold, tin, rubber) have increased, but others continue to fall, and the net credit is unlikely to prove any larger than last year. In the meantime we have given hostages to fortune in the shape of considerable imports of short-term capital both in 1933 and in 1934. The recent weakness of sterling is therefore not entirely due to evanescent circumstances.

Self-Sufficiency

The necessities of the balance of payments seem to check automatically the indefinite continuance of our progress on the lines of greater self-sufficiency. Our efforts toward "autarkie," incidentally, have not always had the desired result upon the balance of trade; for instance the bacon quota caused such an increase of prices that we are now paying Denmark a larger sum for a much less quantity of bacon. Leaving the external trade problem out of account as likely to adjust itself through the movements of sterling, the possibilities of internal revival have not, of course, by any means been exhausted. Many friendly critics of the Government have been urging upon them an expanded program of public works, for which the present cheap rates of borrowing seem to provide a splendid opportunity. The restoration of government subsidies for the building of working-class houses is being proclaimed not only as a social need but also as the best means of preventing the building boom from being followed by the slump that already threatens. These are policies toward which the Government may be pushed by the Leftward drift of public opinion.

Unfortunately, the improvement has not been by any means evenly distributed throughout the country. While London and the South of England generally are probably as well off today as at any time since the war, and while the farmers' income is also at least as high as before the slump, the depressed industrial areas of the North and of South Wales remain in a parlous state. For their relief, three possible courses are open: the mass transfer of their populations to more favored parts; the stimulation and (for a time at least) artificial maintenance of new industries there; or the revival of international trade, on which their prosperity formerly rested. Once again we are back to the problem of international trade; it is in that quarter that the omens for the long-term economic future of Great Britain must be sought.

Year's Production of Major Industries Ahead of 1933



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The accompanying chart compares 1934 output of various key industries with that of 1933.

Note that textile raw materials, tin, sugar and lumber are the only trades in which volume of business was lower.

New Year Sees World Nations Facing Paradox in Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

activity. As Roger Babson said the other day, there has been no depression which has not been followed by a normal swingback. The peculiarity of the present depression is that the evidence of the normality in the swingback is obscured by state policies in almost every country.

Canada in Normal Swing

If Dr. Heaton's description be accepted, Canada is, then, evidence of the normal swingback. Recovery began in the spring of 1933, and the cumulative index of business activity put out by the Bank of Nova Scotia does not record a single real setback in Canada. Next door in the United States, on the contrary, there have been two relapses since 1933.

The United States is another country that in the final figures for the year might find itself promoted in the League of Nations' list. At present it is No. 11. France and Belgium, which now separate it from Canada, however, have lately been showing retrogression. The United States, on the contrary, has been improving. So we may place it after Canada.

No other country witnessed such a drop from prosperity levels as did the United States. In 1932 the figure for industrial production fell almost to half the total for 1929. History probably does not record another example of such a sharp decline. By comparison with this 50 per cent—46 per cent, to be exact—Great Britain's industrial production dropped only 17 per cent.

The world watched breathlessly the spectacular American climb out of adversity. By July, 1933, industrial production had wiped out fully three quarters of the loss. Then the first relapse came. As it deepened, it was realized that production had been artificially stimulated by the fear of inflation and the anxiety of manufacturers to "beat the codes."

In December revival again set in. But the July, 1933, total has never again been reached. Industrial production increased till May, then dropped again till October, when a delayed seasonal rise showed signs of recovery vigor.

As we have seen, this second relapse was not shared by Canada, and the presumption, therefore, is that it was due to conditions peculiar to the United States. Economists now meeting in convention in Chicago seemed to have attached some responsibility to the NRA. For instance, Dr. George Terborgh, former adviser to the Federal Reserve Board, now with the Brookings Institution, said:

"Not only would the NRA have retarded recovery, if it had worked out as planned, but it retarded recovery as it actually did not work."

Codes Like Stone Round Neck

Dr. Terborgh is the author of a book exposing all the price and production control provisions in the industrial codes. Presumably he had reference to these controls. For it is obvious that restrictions on production keep down production and by keeping down production retard the revival of purchasing power. No other way of creating purchasing power (real income) other than out of production has yet been invented.

The New Year starts auspiciously in the United States with the promise that these restrictive features of the industrial codes will be abandoned.

Last in our economic glance around the world come the countries of the so-called gold bloc. On our list there are four countries in this group—Italy, France, Belgium and the Netherlands.

All of them are linked together by the fact that they are still adhering to currencies linked with gold at the pre-depression price. They have all been through a continuously harassing year. It was for this reason that we hazarded that Italy as No. 6 on our list and France and Belgium as No. 9 and No. 10, respectively, would probably be demoted when the figures for industrial production at the year-end are available.

How Gold Countries Suffer

Devaluation and depreciation in other countries—these are the twin retardative factors that the "gold bloc" nations have to contend with. Goods and services in the gold bloc countries are more expensive in terms of the devalued or depreciated currencies. Tourists are therefore kept away. Importers are therefore compelled to buy in other markets.

France as the financial leader of the gold bloc nations is looking for salvation to a pound-dollar understanding. Whether this will develop this new year is problematical. The United States is tentatively back on the international gold standard, at 59.06 per cent of the old parity, or a 59-cent dollar, as it is otherwise called.

But the act was not definitive. President Roosevelt still holds the power to devalue again down to a 50-cent dollar. He has not said a word as to his willingness or otherwise to come to the agreement with Britain which escaped the negotiators a year ago last July. But the plea for a pound-dollar understanding made by Ambassador Robert W. Bingham on Oct. 23 was generally rated as a "feeler."

"Feeler" Failed to Touch

The "feeler," however, was rejected by Great Britain on Dec. 21. Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Neville Chamberlain said:

> Everyone recognizes that it would be very helpful to get once again a common international standard of currency. But at the present time we have on the one side a gold bloc of countries on the gold standard in Europe and on the other side the dollar. We hold an intermediate position between the two. What we cannot control is that the dollar and the franc are not in harmonious relation with each other. The pound sterling is dear in terms of dollars but not so dear in francs.

Whether or not this is the whole story of the British position may be doubted. Mr. Chamberlain must also think about another currency which he did not mention, namely, the yen. From a world trading position, the Japanese unit is just as important for the British to consider as the dollar. For the yen, like the pound, is still off gold.

But, assuming that the dollar-franc relation is the only stumbling-block to British acceptance of the American "feeler," what is it in plain language that the British want? They want to see the internal purchasing power of the dollar decline in sympathy with its external purchasing power.

Dollar Strong at Home

Mr. Roosevelt devalued the dollar 41 per cent. That cut its foreign purchasing power immediately 41 per cent. But the cost of living inside the United States since devaluation has gone up only 4 per cent. If this internal purchasing power were to decline equally with the external power, then the handicap to the purchase of foreign goods would be overcome, and the French position would be correspondingly eased.

Another way of putting the same thought is that the British—and, of course, the French—are waiting for American prices to go up. Then French goods will again be in line with the purses of American consumers either as tourists or buyers at home. So long as the disparity continues, the relatively high prices in France—and in other gold bloc nations—must result in continued depression. Britain also feels the same disadvantage vis-a-vis the United States, but not to the same extent.

France Lags in Understanding

This factor is, according to Dr. Paul Einzig, in his recent book "The French Crisis," not appreciated sufficiently in France. Dr. Einzig says:

> The only hope for France lies in the success of President Roosevelt's experiments. If he is able to raise world prices without resorting to a further devaluation of the dollar, the overvaluation of the franc would automatically cease, and its maintenance at its present parities would no longer be difficult and costly. Yet French economists and statesmen seem to have failed to realize that President Roosevelt is in reality fighting their battles at the same time as he is trying to work out his own salvation.

Suppose that a higher price level is achieved in the United States without another devaluation. Would that end the troubles of France and its co-members of the gold bloc? Not at all. For they would still have overvalued currencies, and would have to wait until a new equilibrium between their own prices and outside prices had been re-established before they would be out of the woods.

If the pound and the dollar reach an understanding this year, therefore, it is qute possible that some of the gold bloc countries, refusing to await the development of this equilibrium, would themselves indulge in devaluation.

If the understanding is long delayed, members of the gold bloc may yet be forced either off the gold standard altogether or into devaluation. This is the major subject in international economics as the new year begins.

A common international currency standard is not the only desideratum for putting together the Humpty Dumpty of a world economy. Related to it is some common policy on tariffs. Besides a stable international money, world trade is developed by adherence to the principle of "a free field and no favor."

Hull Sticks to Guns

This is what is meant by the most-favored-nation clause. One by one the nations have turned for the regulation of their foreign trade to exclusive bilateral agreements. Practically the only voice of importance left in trying to put the world back on a most-favored-nation basis is that of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

The effect of these commercial restrictions add a footnote to the seeming contradiction between the advance in national economies and the decline in the international economy.

Recovery can be traced back to the middle of 1932. But the estimates for total world trade prepared by the League of Nations reached a new low in the third quarter of 1934.

Business Men See Advance in Early Part of the Year

Long-Term Views Absent —Say Much Depends Upon Administration Policies

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—Spokesmen for the big industries and the securities markets concur in the view that the early months of 1935 will see an improvement over the old year. No one cares to speculate beyond that as the long-term view is largely obscured by "ifs."

There is unanimity of opinion that any extensive improvement in the new year will depend a great deal upon Administration policies concerning industry, the budget, currency and other important economic problems that businessmen have come to realize vitally affect their welfare.

Expect 1935 To Be Better

It is generally held that, all things considered, 1935 will be a better year than the one just ended; that the present second stage of the recovery is based on a firmer foundation and will therefore be slower but surer.

After citing the improvement last year in the steel industry of almost 90 per cent from the low level of two years ago, Walter S. Tower, executive secretary of the American Iron and Steel Institute, in his year-end statement says:

"On the whole, the outlook for the industry appears to be somewhat more favorable than it was a year ago, but the extent of improvement actually realized will be influenced largely by the degree of success attained in the efforts to get co-operation among all interested parties, legislators, administrative officials and business leaders."

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, states that "there is very difinite evidence that the deflationary forces, which have played so important a part in the world's industrial depression, largely spent themselves in the summer of 1932 and that slowly but surely, there has been developing since that time a foundation for world recovery."

He takes the Administrative policies to task, charging that "we have decelerated rather than accelerated the normal processes of recovery." His contention that conditions may be better in 1935 than in the past year are predicated on the assumption that the Government will do the "essential things to encourage and promote creative effort."

As a spokesman for the $12,000,000,000 electric power industry, Thomas N. McCarter, president of the Edison Electric Institute, looks forward to business in general holding its gains in the new year. The satisfactory results of electric appliance sales campaigns are favorable factors in the prospects for the electric light and power industry in 1935, he says.

Mr. McCarter adds that the unfavorable factors are "mounting taxation, pressure for rate reductions without due process of law, and the duplication of power facilities subsidized by funds from the Federal Treasury."

Sees Securities' Rise

Malcolm Muir, president of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, Inc., anticipates a rise of from 5 to 10 per cent in the general business indices during 1935, with the greatest acceleration occurring toward the end of the year.

The outlook for business for the year 1935, as well as the outlook for the security markets in general, is much more favorable than was the case a year ago, according to E. V. Jaeger, partner of Redmond & Co., a brokerage house. Thus he finds it natural to expect that greater activity will prevail in both business and securities in the new year.

"If history repeats itself, as is to be expected," Mr. Jaeger says, "business ought to begin to record a seasonal upward trend around late February or March. This should develop another forward movement in securities, which, barring temporary reactions during the year, should gain momentum toward the autumn, with the later months of 1935 witnessing the best business indices since 1930."

"I am looking forward with increased confidence to the year 1935 as one of improvement," states Thomas J. Watson, president of International Business Machines.

"We have evidence that substantial gains have been registered by our business and financial institutions during the past year and that the trend is definitely upward, with larger pay rolls, increased employment and rising profits."

Heavy Industries Outlook

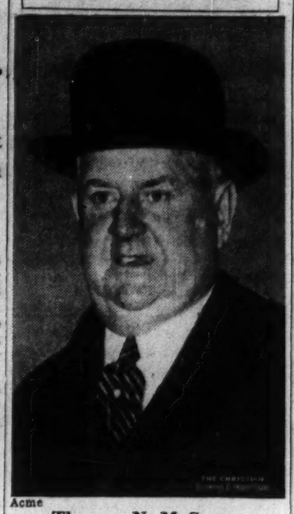
All signs point to a substantial revival in the heavy industries in 1935, Albert C. Lehman, president of Blaw, Knox Company, of Pittsburgh, declares. He points to the more than $5,000,000,000 worth of industrial machinery and power plant equipment which must be bought to make good deferred maintenance and the 2,000,000 additional homes needed to accommodate families now living "doubled up."

Roy D. Chapin, president of Hudson Motor Car Company, believes that despite the sharp increase in production for 1934, as compared with 1933, "the industry is looking forward to even further gains in sales during 1935 as an enormous delayed demand for cars is still hanging over the market." He estimated that of the 20,000,000 or more cars now in use, 63 per cent are over four years old and 43 per cent are over five years old.

O. C. Huffman, president of the Continental Can Company, Inc., predicts favorable prospects for the food canning industry in the new year, stressing that this is also of vital interest to many other industries and the agriculture of this country.

"With respect to general conditions," he says, "our field reports indicate improving business in many lines, a better credit and collection situation, and a more general spread of confidence in the stability of the business situation."

Sees Gains Held



Acme

Thomas N. McCarter
President of the Edison Electric Institute

Income of Farmers In Mississippi Up $50,000,000 in '34

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MERIDIAN, Miss., Jan. 2—The income of Mississippi farmers has increased by more than $50,000,000 over last year, largely as a result of the Bankhead Cotton Production-Reduction Act, and as a result Mississippi is stronger than ever for the New Deal. Moreover, the State treasury shows a surplus of $2,000,000, something that has not happened before in many years, and bank deposits now total $135,000,000. A measure of prosperity thus returns to Mississippi after four years of depression.

More than 80 per cent of the State's people are dependent, directly or indirectly, upon agriculture. With cotton at 6 cents, as a couple of years ago, there is distress. But with cotton at between 12 and 13 cents, as today, there is comfort for everyone.

Mississippi's normal cotton crop is around 1,200,000 bales. For them, in 1932, the growers received about $36,000,000 for the lint and a sixth as much for the seed. This year about the same amount of cotton will bring nearly $75,000,000 for the lint and $18,000,000 for the seed, according to the figures supplied by the State cotton authority. In addition the farmers will be paid $15,000,000 in acreage rentals.

Six Norfolk Banks Form Trust Company

At the close of business, Dec. 31, 1934, the Boulevard Trust Company of Brookline, Canton Trust Company, the Dedham National Bank, the National Mount Wollaston Bank, Needham Trust Company and Stoughton Trust Company were consolidated, and the business of the six banks will hereafter be conducted by a new bank under the name of the Norfolk County Trust Company.

In his letter to customers of the consolidated banks, Mr. Edwin R. Marshall, president of Norfolk County Trust Company, says in part: "The consolidation was made possible by certain changes in the banking laws of Massachusetts which permit a trust company to operate branch offices within the same county in which its main office is located.

"After careful deliberation by the boards of directors and the stockholders of the six banks, it was determined that your interests would be better served by a single banking institution."

Steel Operations 39.2 P. C. for Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—The operating rate of steel companies having 98.7 per cent of the steel capacity of the industry will be 39.2 per cent of capacity for the week beginning Monday, the American Iron and Steel Institute reports today. This compares with 35.2 one week ago, 28.8 per cent one month ago, and 29.3 per cent one year ago.

Demand for Wool Expected to Hold Up to Fair Level

Observers See Favorable Prospects in Next Few Months—Stocks Large

As between the manufacturers of wool cloth and clothing on the one hand and the dealers and wool growers on the other, the New Year finds conditions quite the reverse of what they were a year ago.

Then the dealers and growers had a very small quantity of unsold wool on hand, while the manufacturers and the clothing trade had very large stocks on hand.

Today dealers and growers own large quantities of wool, comparatively, say 225,000,000 pounds of wool, possibly 250,000,000 pounds, but the quantity is generally well known.

At the moment there is better than normal demand for wool. The prospects seem to be favorable to a continued fair demand for another month or two, in the opinion of a number of well-posted observers. Beyond that, no one is willing to predict. Meanwhile, government-approved prices, as fixed last August, seem unlikely to be lowered, unless values should decline in the foreign markets to more than a nominal extent.

Shipments of wool from the five leading wool-producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere and, aside from the United States, the five leading producers of the world, Australia, Argentina, South Africa, New Zealand and Uruguay, have been about 60 per cent of what they were last year. Shipments from Australia alone are about 125,000,000 pounds less than last year up to the Christmas holidays.

Cables from the foreign markets indicate a firm closing of the pre-holiday sales, especially for the finer wools. Crossbreds are in heavy supply, however, and there is some indication of an easier tone in these crossbred wools. The South American markets have shown some evidence of weakness latterly, although the entry again of Germany into the River Plate market on a barter basis, which works out fully a penny to a penny and a half higher than the Bradford market will pay, has had some tendency to strengthen that market again.

Sales here latterly have continued to center chiefly on the fine grades of wool and especially on fine and fine medium qualities, for which prices have changed very little in the last few weeks. Half-blood and three-eighths combing wools have been in limited demand at steady rates. Woolen wools have been in moderate demand. Wool consumption for November, greasy equivalent basis, just reported by the Department of Commerce, amounted to 44,000,000 pounds, which was an increase of 33 per cent over October. It is expected that December figures will show a still greater consumption.

NASH Recommends

that you check your securities at this time, so that you will know just what prospects your invested funds have for profit during the year.

Our Free investment counselor's service will gladly do this for you without cost or obligation, and will suggest such changes as we believe advantageous.

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★ ANNOUNCEMENT ★
Effective December 31, 1934
NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
was formed by a consolidation of
BOULEVARD TRUST COMPANY of BROOKLINE
CANTON TRUST COMPANY
The DEDHAM NATIONAL BANK
The NATIONAL MOUNT WOLLASTON BANK of QUINCY
NEEDHAM TRUST COMPANY
STOUGHTON TRUST COMPANY
The offices formerly operated by these banks will henceforth be operated as offices of NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY and will transact business in their respective communities under that name.
With resources of over $16,000,000, with $1,000,000 of capital and over $750,000 of surplus and undivided profits, the newly formed Norfolk County Trust Company takes rank as the largest commercial bank in Norfolk County and among the largest in Massachusetts, outside of Boston.
Norfolk County Trust Company will provide a greater measure of sound, modern banking service through the improved facilities it will afford. Not only is it a larger and stronger bank, with greater ability to take care of the business requirements of each community which it serves, but it has the added safeguard of a unified management drawn from the combined executive personnel of the consolidated banks.
There will be no change in the local staff at any of the bank's offices.
EDWIN R. MARSHALL, President.
January 2, 1935
Member of FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Studio Major-Domo Who Talks to Microphones

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Back of Programs You Hear

Martha Atwell Is Busy Rehearsing Studio Casts

By Marjorie Shuler

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

IN SPITE of the rarity of women radio announcers and dramatic directors, one of the latter, Miss Martha Atwell, is confident that women have a great future in broadcasting.

As dramatic director with the World Broadcasting Company, Miss Atwell is responsible for four regular features now on the air, one of them a daily. Tuesday is her busiest day. Then it is that she gets into evening dress right after luncheon, clasping her stop watch around her neck instead of a pendant, and sets forth. First comes rehearsal on the stage for the evening show, then back she goes to Columbia Broadcasting Company to put a cast through its paces for a 7:15 o'clock broadcast. By 8:30 o'clock she is back at the theater for the performance that the National Broadcasting Company will send over the air. In her evening dress she darts across the stage, giving the signal for applause by the audience by clapping her own hands, spurring on musicians, actors, and announcers. Then at 9:15 o'clock she is back at the station for a third broadcast, which is repeated at 1:15 o'clock.

"Then I am through," remarked Miss Atwell, as she summarized her day's work.

A Day's Work

In that day's work is explanation for the reason why women are few as dramatic directors in radio, for the director has a hefty job. First comes the idea for the performance, the sponsoring of it. Then the director must cast, choosing not only actors who can put over the ideas, carrying conviction and sincerity, but actors whose voices have the proper volume to go together, the quality so differentiated that listeners following the serial will be able to tell Mary apart from Jane, without a continual "hello there, Mary," to show them who is speaking.

If there is one sharp voice cutting through, then others must be soft, and the director must give some heed to massing those voices against the microphone, so that they will sound as they should without having the engineer raise and lower the instrument between each speech.

The director must be able to handle people, to get the most out of his actors. Most directors rehearse a script for two or three days. Sometimes, however, the author is late or the lines have been rewritten, or cutting holds up the script, and then the actors may see it but 1¼ hours before they must play their rôles over the air. In contrast to the actor on the stage who may have weeks to practice an inflection of the voice, the radio player must be able to jump to this task, and it is the director's job to see that he does.

During rehearsals every 15 seconds is clocked and marked on the script, so that the director during the performance can signal to the actors to speed up, something Miss Atwell never does because she believes it spoils the tempo of the act, or cut, or make the announcer take his lines with a rush.

Women Can Learn

Long hours of hard work, great responsibility, handling people, timing an act and keeping one's head in an emergency—these are the reasons given as to why the industry has been slow to put women into these positions.

"But," says Miss Atwell, "there is no reason why women cannot do all of these things as well as men, and when it comes to radio announcing the same temptation to become stiff and stilted or saccharine comes to men, so that lots of them, even good actors, are as unable to do the job as well as women."

To this Miss Atwell added, "there are more and more opportunities in radio, and I am sure that women are coming to the front in it."

Her own great interest is for speech combined with music, and her great enthusiasm is for child actors. She has handled a good many of them, notably in her productions of "Skippy," "Happy Landings" and the "Adventurers' Club."

"No actors are so quick to pick up dropped lines or cover mistakes as children," declared Miss Atwell. "For instance, I was working once in 'Happy Landings' and suddenly realized that there was to be an announcement in the middle of the program which I had forgotten to tell to the man who had to make it. I looked up with an agonized expression. Eddy Wragge, then 12 years old, was standing in front of me. He took one look at my face, darted to the back of the studio, showed the announcer the place in the script, and was back to catch his own next line."

The Proof of the Pie

An amusing sideline on the work of radio actors is the "fan" response in the way of presents. Miss Atwell has recently been sponsoring in one of her productions a contest to name a certain pie, and several entrants of names have accompanied their messages with huge pies.

One woman sent to the studio a cardboard scene using incidents on one of the serial performances, and tiny figures cut from magazines sat in the little houses behind curtained windows, or walked in the gardens. Everybody appreciated that house but the "star." She was represented in the scene by a doll cut from the "Dumb Dora" cartoon series.

But the same star was gratified to receive an anxious request from a woman listener, who inquired, "Are you really in love as you say in your lines, because if so, I want to make you a quilt to go with the pillow, which I am sending with this."

Miss Atwell started out to be a singer. She went to the New England Conservatory, and for a year was in college at Mount Holyoke. A scholarship at the Eastman School was followed by work with the American Opera Company in Rochester, singing leading rôles, of which she says, "And quite badly I did them, too."

Reuben Mamoulian told her she was a better actor than singer, so she entered his school as coteacher, and eventually wound up in New York City, where she tried free lancing for a few weeks for World Broadcasting Company. She thought up so many ideas for clients that her job as dramatic director began four years ago, a job which is unusual for a woman but one in which she has been receiving much praise.

Miss Martha Atwell, Dramatic Director for World Broadcasting Company, Who Believes That Women Have a Future in Broadcasting.

Suffrage Activities in Japan

Path Toward Woman's Rights a Rocky One

By Roland Sharp

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DOWN to 1919, women were excluded from all political activity in Japan. They could not attend a political meeting, listen to political speeches—much less make them, vote, nor hold positions in the civil service.

Nevertheless, Japanese women as early as 1910 were beginning to work for political rights. Miss Raicho Hiratsuka pioneered in a "Blue Stocking" movement modeled on English precedents. A magazine called The Blue Stocking was published.

This early agitation netted not one legislative concession from the authorities. Then came the World War, with its succeeding waves of liberalism. Japanese women took advantage of tremendous gains won for the cause of suffrage by American and other women.

Associations were formed, among them the New Women's Association of Japan. Miss Hiratsuka took the initiative, assisted by Miss Fusae Ichikawa. The association set itself one modest goal—keeping maiden names after marriage. Beside this, it was designed to promote political and social reform.

Regulations Changed

With a rush the situation changed. In 1922 the national Diet revised police regulations thereby permitting women to take part in political meetings. The New Women's Association dissolved its inadequate organization and formed the Fusen Kakutoku Domei, or Vote for Women League.

Miss Ichikawa is now director of the same league, which has worked tirelessly since 1923 and built up a membership of 2000. There are a dozen branches scattered over Japan.

There are three other women's organizations in Tokyo seeking the suffrage. All in all, Miss Ichikawa estimates there are about ten thousand women working for the vote, either in direct or indirect ways. Yet no legislative achievement has been won since the one permitting attendance at political meetings. The women have been ardent and vigorous in their cause, and came within an inch of great victory, only to be turned back by a subcommittee of the House of Peers.

The story of this campaign begins after the winter season of the Diet, 1923-24. At that time universal manhood suffrage was passed, and women's organizations renewed their efforts.

By the spring session of 1931, they had brought the government to submit a bill designed to grant civil rights to women. They were to be permitted to belong to a political party. In municipal government they were to have right to hold office. They could vote for assemblymen.

These rights of office-holding did not extend to the prefecture, or division corresponding to the department in France, but were limited to cities and towns. Nevertheless, they represented a major step in the political march of Japanese women.

Success in the Lower House

Success came in the Lower House. A subcommittee of the House of Peers had not taken favorable action when the Manchurian incident of Sept. 18, 1931, cut off prospects of immediate action. The former liberal government that had followed the Shidehara policy of conciliation with China, was replaced by a militarist regime.

Moreover, the country is said to have lost confidence even in universal manhood suffrage. Certainly the tendency has been toward absolute control by the authorities, with a weakening of democratic institutions.

Women's groups working for peace, and with appeals for arms reduction printed on their journals, are already suspected in the eyes of the militarists. For this reason it would not be wise to continue at present a strong political campaign. Instead, women's groups are turning their attention to civic improvement.

Unofficial vigilance committees of women are working for better public markets and other municipal service. Legislative activity is being maintained so far as feasible, and women are being trained for the vote, too.

A Favorable Trend

Any time a turn may come in the political skies to favor their fortunes. Already one favorable trend has shown itself. The House of Peers, usually with all upper houses less liberal than lower ones, has recently come around.

The reason is opposition by the Peers to a Fascist régime, with its accompanying subordination of democracy. Indirectly, the women's cause draws strength from this position of the Peers. If representative government is to be kept intact, one necessity will be the giving of votes to women sooner or later, Miss Ichikawa believes.

Experience of suffrage organizations offer a cross-section of opinion among women in Japan with regard to political activity. In general, women who have been married and found defects in Japanese law on property, business, custody of children and so on, are most active. Young women go to two extremes, either favoring political theories in general without making practical application of them, or "enjoying life," as Miss Ichikawa puts it.

At the other end of the line, traditional Japanese matrons remain feudal in their outlook. The burden of political agitation therefore falls upon the middle group, and even these are slower in responding than their leaders wish.

It is from middle class intellectual women, graduates of girls' high schools or above, that members and workers are recruited. The question of financial independence also plays a considerable rôle. Women with their own incomes respond more quickly, so that the economic emancipation of Japanese women is fundamental to their freedom in other directions.

[The last of this series of three articles on Japanese Women will appear next Wednesday.]

Gay Cushions to Make

Welcome Gifts for the Boy or Girl Away at School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Iowa City, Iowa

FOR the girl or the boy away at school no gift is more welcome than a comfortable cushion. Equally appreciated you will find they are, by the young business woman or man forced to live away from home.

For those who like to make them, the materials are easily assembled. Kapok-filled pillows, muslin covered, can be purchased in several sizes all ready for the final cover. The usual measurements are 16 by 16 inches, 18 by 18 inches and 20 by 20 inches. Kapok as a filling combines lightness and softness with a resilience easily maintained through an occasional sunning.

On your shopping expedition, whether for the ready-made cushions featured in the shops or for your materials, you may select from a galaxy of color and design. One outstanding feature stamps many of the new materials, and that is their serviceable weave.

Homespuns gay with stripes and cross bars; multidotted and pebbled surfaces on firm cotton threads; waffle effects in two-tone, checkered combinations; printed linens, gay with sporting scenes; and Old World fabric designs reproduced perfectly as to colors are among the important offerings from our leading manufacturers. Poplins with small floral decorations and varicolored stripes on crash are interesting and may be easily fitted to decorative needs. Drapery and dress goods counters will supply these and many more suitable materials exactly like the good-looking, readymade cushions shown in the home furnishing and gift departments of the modern shops.

Not entirely new, but always a good selection for wear, are the India print squares made especially for cushion covers. A lately improved "Stay Dry," material now produced in pattern style as well as in plain colors, will prove an excellent choice to put on the out-of-door cushion. Add to these the semi-glazed chintzes, the highly lustered sateens and the fast-colored cretonnes with their neoclassic designs and there is no end to your selection.

Trimmings Also

Equally important with the attractive materials on the market are the up-to-the-minute trimmings, which give the final style note to the cushion's edge. Heavy cords of twisted mercerized threads are back from the gay nineties. Brush wool fringe; brush silk, double-edged, flat braid; ball trimming; flap-like edges and double ruffles, all smack of the same era, but with an added smartness in color combinations and jaunty new ways of applying.

Cushions should be neatly made and both sides finished to allow reversing for general use. The end, where the pillow slips in, should be inconspicuously closed by tacking or by snapping together with a patent fastener. Square pillows when stitched flush to the edge and then square-turned for the next seam result in awkward-looking ears at the corners. Round your seams at this point slightly, as you stitch, and your cushions will turn out to be the perfectly shaped affairs you had hoped for but could never have fashioned by the old method.

Slashing off corners, cross wise, is an advance style procedure too, in cushion styles. The jaunty marine cushion illustrated with its cord edge is an exponent of trim smartness achieved in this manner of sewing across the corners.

Five-Sided Cushion

A model in contentment is the five-piece cushion, illustrated. For reading while reclining or for sheer laziness, it is unsurpassed. The pattern includes an oblong bottom piece, a slanting front and back, and two triangular side pieces. Firmly filled with cotton or kapok, it supplies a strong support to head and shoulders, and will, you may be assured, prove a welcome gift to comfort lovers.

You will naturally choose harmonious colors to suit the room your new cushion is to grace. Fabrics, too, should be in key to strike the desired note for accenting couch, chair or cozy corner. Should you feel the need of advice in making your selection, do not hesitate to ask the decorator in charge of materials or accessories in home furnishings to help you plan your color scheme.

Upper Row, Left—Brown Linen With Printed Eggshell Floral Pattern, Stitched With 3-Inch Double Flap Edge and Finished With Cord Covered With Bias Fold of Eggshell Linen. Center—Red and White Plaid Poplin With Red Flowers and Double Red Ruffle. Cord Covered With White Poplin. Right—Blue and White Waffle Cloth "Framed" in Blue Linen, With White Brush Wool Fringe. Lower Row, Left—Cotton Jaspe in Dull Green, Bound with Bias Tape. Right—Green and White Printed Linen With Slashed Corners and Green Cord.

'One's Home Is Becoming'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKWELL KENT is not only an artist, explorer and writer; he is a carpenter as well. This accounts for his very active interest in the application of the principles of art to functional architecture.

"One's house," says he, "should first of all be becoming." It should fit the individuals who are to live, work, and carry on their daily affairs within its bounds. Therefore, it is advisable that those who would plan a home should first mentally stand the family in the center and then plan around them.

Every inch of Rockwell Kent's own house is planned to meet the needs of the family. And to be consistent, it is planned to fit its surroundings. It is located in Ausable Forks, New York. Here the country is mountainous and the winters are cold. Therefore small windows and low ceilings are desirable. It is built in a thickly wooded section, therefore wood is the logical material. It was built by neighborhood carpenters, consequently it was advisable to follow the lines of houses which these men were accustomed to build. And so taken all in all, it is outwardly a simple little white house, such as one often sees in the Atlantic states' countrysides.

But within, the house is very much Rockwell Kent. Here is that reverence for line, the economy of gesture which is so distinctly his in the field of black and white. The decorations are as simple and clean-cut as are his own paintings and drawings. There is no dining room, but instead, a charming dining alcove, with a simple refectory table. This alcove is convenient to the kitchen and saves the housekeeper unnecessary steps.

The studio, where much of Rockwell Kent's work is done, is located in a wing by itself. The living room is refreshingly individual. There is a whiff of the north country where Mr. Kent has spent so much of his time in explorations. The walls of this room are covered with United States geographical survey maps, calling to mind the owner's love of adventure.

More and more we should ask ourselves, not what kind of house we want, but what are going to be the needs of the family living in the house. Having decided upon the functions of the house, the form will take care of itself. For instance there is the important question as to whether the house is to be modern or traditional. If the family is strictly up to the minute, keen for the new and the unusual, the house will necessarily be modern, while the traditionally minded family will have heirlooms and old furniture that must be housed fittingly.

If it is a family where the children are young, there should be plenty of play space and not too fine furniture in the rooms given over to their use. If the children are reaching the grown-up stage, they should have a place of their own in which to entertain their friends.

One architect has recently built a house with a children's wing. There are three young children in the family. The bedrooms and the common playroom are planned with an eye to the future. The room which communicates with the grown-ups' part of the house opens into a hallway which in turn opens three ways, out-of-doors, into the service wing and into the main living room.

In another family the wife is an artist and the husband a writer. They have built twin studios with doors that open out-of-doors and into the main part of the house. The studios themselves, however, are considered private property, and no one ever enters without a special invitation. Breakfast is served separately, and if they wish, the members of the family do not meet until after luncheon, when the concentrated work is over and it is time for play.

If the family is a game-loving family they must have a game or recreation room. So many families are evolving these rooms out of otherwise useless space that it is hardly necessary to pause to mention such rooms.

English Sweets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass.

Here are the recipes, American style, for some of the sweets that our English brothers and sisters make on rainy days, when mother lets them cook in the kitchen.

Burnt Almonds

Melt
1 pound brown sugar in
1 teacupful water and stir in a pan over the fire till it comes to a boil. Let it remain quiet for two or three minutes, then add
½ pound blanched almonds, and stir quickly until they are thoroughly coated with the brown sugar. Then turn them onto a wire sieve to cool and drain, separating any that may have stuck together.

Peppermint Creams

Mix in a dish until smooth
3 ounces arrowroot with
3 gills (1½ cups) cold water. Put in a saucepan with
1 pound white sifted sugar, and stir continuously over the fire. Let it boil for 10 minutes, then remove from the fire, and stir the contents until cool. Flavor with a
Few drops of peppermint essence. When cool take up lumps of the mixture, roll them into little balls, and put them in a dish that has been slightly buttered to prevent sticking. When the balls have set, they may be rolled in icing sugar.

Barley Sugar Sticks

Boil together
1 pound loaf sugar and
1½ teacups water, with a
Tiny pinch cream of tartar. Test it by plunging in a wooden skewer and plunging it into cold water. If the sugar is brittle add
Juice of a quarter of a lemon and, if desired, a little vegetable coloring. Boil it to 300 degrees Fah. by candy thermometer, then pour on a marble candy slab, well buttered, and cut into strips with the cooking scissors. Twist these strips, and when cool store them in airtight glass bottles.

The English children are very fond of these barley sticks, but perhaps your very small brothers and sisters will like them better than you do.

The English family is fond of making its own

Chocolate Creams

They make the fondant balls the same as we do, coloring and flavoring them with a variety of essences, or even raspberry and strawberry juice, orange juice, etc.

The chocolate coating, however, is not so rich as ours. It is made in the following way:

Melt in a double boiler
¼ pound unsweetened chocolate. When melted add
2 tablespoons water
2 ounces confectioners' sugar, and stir until smooth. Add a
Tiny lump of butter and
A little cream to the mixture, and it will be ready for the fondant balls which are dipped from the end of a two-pronged fork; one prong only being used, and then laid on buttered or waxed paper to dry.

Leftover Syrup

When one had made hot cakes or waffles and some syrup is left, leave it in the pitcher; the next time syrup is made pour it over the old syrup and it will soften it and make it as good as new.

Miss D. L. S., California

Italy

Minestrone

Soak over night
1 cup dried beans or peas. The next day, place in a kettle
2 pounds soup meat (beef). Add
1 quart cold water
Salt and pepper
Chopped garlic to taste
3 cups leafy vegetables, and the peas or beans chopped. Bring gradually to the boiling point and simmer for an hour. Take the pot off the stove and cool sufficiently to permit removal of the meat. Meanwhile, cook
1 cup macaroni or Italian paste in salted water until tender, boiling rapidly; then drain and rinse in cold water. Reheat the soup mixture to the boiling point, add the macaroni (or paste) and simmer until well blended. (Minestrone can also be served as a straight vegetable soup by omitting the meat and using a stock prepared from vegetables only.) Serves four.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Pincers—a Kitchen Utensil

A pair of pincers or pliers is a handy kitchen tool which any housewife can soon learn to use. They are good to use for loosening the small screw top of a can or bottle; or for turning a pie in the oven.

To Keep Tin from Rusting

In order to prevent articles made of tin from rusting, cover them with lard, then heat them thoroughly in the oven.

Miss A. S. T., California

For the Paint Brush

Rubbers for preserve jars wrapped around a paint brush keep the paint on the brush, and the handle clean.

Starch that Won't Stick

Paraffin in starch keeps it from sticking.

Mrs. J. P. S., Maryland.

Your Recipes

If you submit recipes for publication, please write out each recipe in the form used by the Women's Pages and always include the number of persons it will serve. If the ingredients are baked, please give the oven temperature.—EDITOR.

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Alabama Defeats Stanford in Rose Bowl—U. S. 1935 Tennis Outlook—Hockey

Division Races Tightened When Leaders Falter

Bruins, Detroit, Montreal and Americans All Score Triumphs

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Chicago	10	2	6	39	30	22
Boston	10	1	8	46	39	21
Detroit	8	3	8	52	39	19
Rangers	6	1	10	43	62	13
Canadian Division						
Toronto	15	1	4	60	40	31
Montreal	10	1	6	47	33	21
Americans	7	3	10	41	49	17
Canadiens	5	3	10	33	44	13
St. Louis	4	3	13	31	56	11

Results Jan. 1
Boston 5, Rangers 2.
Montreal 2, Chicago 1.
Detroit 1, Toronto 0.
Americans 5, Canadiens 3.

Gaps were narrowed and the races in both divisions of the National Hockey League were tightened, resulting from the first scores of the new year, 1935. When Boston and Detroit triumphed in the American group a difference of only three points separated the first three teams. In the Canadian section Montreal and Americans both won and Toronto, first-place club, lost.

Cooney Weiland and John Ross Roach brought the Detroit Red Wings to the headlines last night. Weiland scored the goal that defeated Toronto, 1 to 0, and Roach, veteran goalie, turned in his second successive shutout, the other being a scoreless tie with Americans. Weiland's goal came in combination with Aurie and Lewis at 18m. 15s. of the opening period. The next two periods saw some 10,000 fans pull frantically for the Leafs, but Roach adamant. It was the first time this season Leafs have been beaten twice in succession.

Boston Bruins climbed to within a point of the Chicago Black Hawks by defeating Rangers, 5-2, before 11,000 home fans last night, as the Hawks lost an afternoon engagement, 2-1, with Montreal at Chicago. Rangers were without Ching Johnson and the defense failed to help Dave Kerr much as the Bruins stormed the New York nets in the first two periods. The Stewart-Beattie-Sands line figured in four of the five Boston goals. Bruins had been held scoreless in the two previous games.

Montreal Maroons gained their first victory over Chicago in a roughly played affair. The Hawks were first to score when Johnny Gottselig converted on a play with Morenz and March at 6:50 of the opening period. Three minutes later Gus Marker equalized and after 16 minutes had passed, Stew Evans produced the winning goal.

New York Americans continued to play up to their apt nickname of "Amazing Amerks" by staging a thrilling uphill battle before a home crowd to beat Canadiens, 5-3. With a 3-to-0 lead halfway through the second period, victory seemed a foregone conclusion for Canadiens. Americans then opened fire in earnest, scoring two goals before that second session closed and adding three more in the third period.

U. S. Tennis Head Optimistic Over Game's Outlook for 1935

'Considerable Progress Has Been Made in 1934 and Will Be Consolidated and Advanced This Year,' Writes W. M. Hall for the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—"As I see it," writes Walter Merrill Hall, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, in an exclusive article for the Associated Press, "we have no reason to be other than completely optimistic over the tennis outlook for 1935. The figures show that there is more tennis being played than ever before. Public park, club and private tennis courts have steadily increased in numbers and use.

"During recent years sales of tennis goods and equipment have expanded rather than declined, as in many sports, testifying to the wide public appeal of tennis with its maximum of healthy stimulating exercise, comparatively moderate expense and shorter time required of busy people.

Closer Co-operation

"Relations of the United States Lawn Tennis Association with the governing bodies of other countries have improved and strengthened through our policy of closer co-operation with them on important questions affecting the game.

"Considerable progress has been made in 1934 and will be consolidated and advanced this year, in stiffening amateur standards and eliminating abuses of the amateur spirit which have crept into the game in the last decade. Through the eight weeks expense rule adopted by the international federation and in process of being written into our own rules, we will remove the possibility of amateur players living off the game a substantial part of the year.

"We have no quarrel with those players who are able and decide to make tennis their living and profession, but we do insist that they fly the professional flag and not the amateur standard. The commercialization of all sports resulting from increased public interest and willingness to pay to see them play may be regretted by those who think of what they call the 'good old days,' but it must be recognized that times have changed.

"The primary concern and interest, however, of the United States Lawn Tennis Association is the further development and administration of the amateur game in this country and it is to these ends that we are constantly devoting our efforts.

Davis Cup Outlook

"Regarding the Davis Cup outlook, I am far from pessimistic. Several leading countries have teams and material which are closely matched, thus insuring splendid, healthy competition in 1935. England is in a strong position as the holding nation, but is by no means unbeatable. Current results in Australia confirm this opinion. Even in the 1934 challenge round in London the entire result hung in the balance at critical stages of two very close matches which we ultimately lost, but might well have won.

"Recent professional inroads have lost the United States no singles players of current Davis Cup caliber. One of our leading players in singles came back in 1934 after a bad previous season to produce some of the finest tennis of his career. We have other splendid new material coming along. Our doubles situation should give no real concern despite the loss of our national champions as we have other teams practically as good and certainly on the record well able to more than hold their own against the world."

Dixie Howell Is Star as Alabama Bests Stanford

Crimson Tide's Rose Bowl Football Victory Greatest in History

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 2 (AP)—Alabama's Crimson Tide rolled homeward today, leaving in its wake the greatest chapter of 20 years of rose tournament football history. For yesterday, before a record crowd of 85,000 astonished spectators, the Tide inundated a powerful Stanford eleven, 29 to 13.

On the crest of the Tide, as it surged through the classic Rose Bowl, rode Millard (Dixie) Howell, as great a passing, punting, running back as ever laid hand on a pigskin in this annual New Year's intersectional series. First he booted long, high spiraling punts. He threw passes, and then he reached the heights with a sensational 67-yard run. It was a victory of passes over power as Alabama added another page to its record of defeatless Rose Bowl play.

No Dull Moments

There wasn't a dull moment from the time Bobby Grayson crashed over in the first period after Stanford had turned on its power attack, to the closing quarter when Howell fired the last of his amazingly accurate passes into the arms of Don Hutson for 46 yards and the red regiment's final touchdown.

The two teams had battled along on a fairly even basis until late in the first stanza, when Joe Demyanovich, 'Bama fullback, fumbled the ball on his 27-yard line and Keith Topping recovered for the Tribesmen. In two driving plays Grayson took the ball to the 12-yard line. Robert Hamilton, on a reverse, raced around right end to the five. Behind massed interference, Grayson pushed to the one-foot line and dove over on the next play.

The Tide started surging shortly after the second period opened. Howell returned Frank Alustiza's punt 24 yards, and started sharpshooting. He threw a short pass to Hutson, another to Jim Angetich and a third to Paul Bryant, who was spilled on the five-yard mark. Then he hit left guard, scoring standing up. A few moments later Smith put the invaders in the lead with a field goal from the Stanford 20-yard line.

Howell Runs 67 Yards

Three plays after the Stanford kickoff, Howell found a hole over left tackle. He swept through, cut back, and outran the Indian secondary, going 67 yards to score. He was taken from the game immediately, but there was no rest for the Indians. Joe Riley stepped right in Howell's shoes and threw a long one to Hutson for still a third touchdown, a 54-yard play, just before the half ended.

On sheer power from their 25-yard line, the Tribesmen battered their way to a touchdown shortly after the third period was inaugurated, with Buck Van Dellen sweeping left end 12 yards to score.

But their energy was gone, and Howell put the finishing touches to the game with his 46-yard pass play to Hutson for the final counter in the fourth.

While the statistics somewhat belittled 'Bama's triumph, they added to Howell's glory. He ran the ball 117 yards, not counting his return of punts and kickoff, averaged better than 44 yards on six punts and threw 12 passes, nine of which were completed. The summary:

Alabama		Stanford
Hutson, le		re, Topping
Whatley, lt		rt, Callaway
Marr, lg		rg, Rouble
Francis, c		c, Muller
Morrow, rg		lg, Adams
Lee, rt		lt, Reynolds
Bryant, re		le, Moscrip
Smith, qb		qb, Alustiza
Howell, lhb		rhb, Hamilton
Angelich, rhb		lhb, Van Dellen
Demyanovich, fb		fb, Grayson

Score—Alabama 29, Stanford 13. Touchdowns—Howell 2, Hutson 2 for Alabama; Grayson, Van Dellen for Stanford. Field goal—Smith for Alabama. Points after touchdowns—Smith 2 for Alabama; Moscrip for Stanford. Substitutes: Alabama—Ends, H. B. Walker, Gandy, J. E. Walker; tackles, McGahey, Baswell; guards, Danuletti, Peters, Dahlkamp, A. White; centers, Dildy, Moye; quarterbacks, Campbell, Goldberg; halfbacks, Roy (Tarzan) White, Stapp, Boozer. Stanford—Ends, Monsalve, Smith, Schott, Trompas; tackle, Lettunich; guards, Callaghan, Waiton, Black; center, Brandin; quarterbacks, Anderson, Maentz; halfbacks, Reisner, White; fullback, Anderson. Referee—Bob Evans, Milliken. Umpire—Cort Majors, California. Head linesman—G. M. Phillips, Georgia Tech. Field judge—R. J. Ducote, Alabama P. I. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Dandurand Directing Team

MONTREAL, Jan. 2 (AP)—With Newsy Lalonde ordered out of action for 10 days because of illness, Leo Dandurand, managing director of the Canadiens of the National Hockey League, has taken active charge of the team. He said he would direct the Habitants until Lalonde recovered.

Bucknell Outplays Miami

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 2 (AP)—Outweighed and outplayed from start to finish, the University of Miami Hurricanes were defeated, 26 to 0, by the Bucknell University Bisons here yesterday in a New Year Day Orange Bowl gridiron contest played under a hot tropical sun before 5000 spectators.

Monarchs Score Again

GARMISCH, Ger., Jan. 2 (Canadian Press)—The Winnipeg Monarchs, undefeated on their European hockey tour, yesterday beat the Reisser-see Sportklub, 6 to 2, despite the fact they were short two players, including their goalie. The Monarchs also turned back their German opponents Sunday, 9 to 0.

Amateur Hockey Results

Crescent-Hamilton 6, Boston O. C. 1.
Jamaica 4, Stock Exchange 2.

Tulane Downs Temple In Sugar Bowl Game

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 2 (AP)—Pop Warner's powerful and deceptive Temple Owls bowed before the fire and dash of Tulane's Green Wave, 20 to 14, in the inaugural Sugar Bowl football game yesterday before 30,000 spectators.

The game produced 60 minutes of downright excitement that turned the stands into howling frenzies as the tide of battle did as many reverses as the backfields. Temple opened an attack of power and backfield deception that threatened to sweep the Wave off the field and ran up a score of 14 to 0.

In a flash the situation was upset when McDaniel, Tulane back, caught the Temple kickoff, and started off to the right with the whole Owl squad swinging over for the attack.

Simons came racing over to the left and on the 25-yard line caught a lateral pass from McDaniel.

Simons flanked the Owls and went over the goal line for Tulane's first touchdown after a 75-yard run. Barney Mintz kicked the extra point.

Gilbert Hunt Wins U. S. Junior Singles And Doubles Titles

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—Gilbert A. Hunt of Washington and Massachusetts Intsitute of Technology captured two national lawn tennis titles yesterday, when he won the United States indoor singles and doubles for juniors at the Seventh Regiment Armory. In the singles he defeated Alfred L. Jarvis, Hackley School, Tarrytown, N. Y., after a hard-fought four-set battle, scored at 5—7, 6—3, 7—5, 6—4, and then went on to defeat the pair from Northwestern University, Russell A. Ball and Donald C. Leavens, in the doubles final, with Charles Mattmann of Trinity School, New York, as his partner, in another closely fought four-set match, 6—3, 6—4, 2—6, 11—9.

Daniels Wins Boys' Singles

The boys' championships were more diversified, as Henry H. Daniels Jr. of Choate School won the singles, but with Robert A. Low as his partner suffered defeat in the doubles at the hands of Isadore Bellis of Philadelphia, paired with Marvin Kantrowitz, a local schoolboy. The singles score was 10—12, 6—0, 6—0, and Arthur C. Nielson of Trier School, Winnetka, Ill., was the loser, while the doubles score was 6—2, 6—4.

In the semifinals, on Monday, the finest match of the tournament brought Kennedy Randall of Staten Island against Neilsen in the boys' singles, and not until more than three hours of actual play had been completed, was Neilsen able to overcome the skillful play of Randall, who was making his first appearance in indoor play. The score was 3—6, 14—12, 6—4.

Ball and Leavens were eliminated in the singles in the semifinal round, by Hunt and Jarvis, respectively, the victory of the latter coming as a surprise. Jarvis is a tall, rangy youth, but his opponent, a left-hander, has shown far greater skill in his earlier matches, and had been selected as the probable winner on the basis of his performance against Jack Behr on the preceding day. But Jarvis outsteadied him, and never gave him a chance to capitalize his steadiness, but used volley play to stop him by a score of 7—5, 6—2. Hunt also displayed much better tennis than in any of his previous matches to eliminate Ball, winning at 6—3, 6—1.

Jarvis Takes Good Lead

In the final, Jarvis went into a good lead in each of the first three sets, but each time Hunt exerted himself, and made up the margin. In the first, however, the net play of Jarvis placed him in the lead once more, and after Hunt reached set point in the tenth game, the schoolboy rallied and carried off the set. Jarvis led at 3—1 in the second, and 5—2 in the third, but each time the Washington youth started a climb with greater care, and took the sets. The final set was even all the way, with Hunt scoring a single break in the fifth game and holding the advantage to the end.

Allan Potts Wins Skating Trophy

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 2 (AP)—Serving notice that he again will make a strong bid for the United States Olympic team, Allan Potts of Brooklyn was in possession today of the middle Atlantic men's speed skating championship for the second straight year.

The veteran metropolitan skater gave one of the best exhibitions of his long career to pile up a total of 90 points with victories in the 220, 440 and 880-yard events. Primarily a sprinter, he set the pace for two laps in the mile, then dropped out and Valentine Bialas, Utica, N. Y., won the event. Bialas also won the special three-mile race.

While Potts was carrying off the men's title, Kit Klein of Buffalo regained the women's crown she won in 1933, but did not defend last year. She won only the 220-yard dash, but finished second to Helen Bahill of Hempstead, N. Y., in the 440-yard race, and third to Rita Fenzel, also of Buffalo, and Muriel Wilson, Darien, Conn., in the 880-yard test for a total of 60 points.

In the intermediate division, the championship went to Tom Smith of Utica, who placed first in the 440 and second in the 880-yard events. The junior title was won by George Hare of Amsterdam, N. Y., with victories in the two events.

Van Alen Wins Gold Racquet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 2—Court craft prevailed over speed in the annual battle for the Tuxedo Gold Racquet at court tennis yesterday here, when James H. Van Alen defeated Ogden Phipps, United States champion, in the final round, after a long and closely fought five-set battle, scored at 3—6, 6—0, 4—6, 10—8, 7—5. This reverses the result last year, when Phipps went on from a victory in this event to take the national championship. Van Alen is probably the most skillful in all-round play since the days of Jay Gould, but his opponent is one of the hardest hitters in the game, and this accounted for his victory last year. But this time, while Van Alen was having to fight his way against the greater power all the way, his placing was better, and the long battle of two hours finally slowed up Phipps, and the edge went to the winner.

Pennock Becomes Magnate

Herb Pennock, the left-handed pitcher who has been a major leaguer for more than 20 years, has become president of the Charlotte club of the Piedmont League. At the same time, Pennock was given his unconditional release by the Boston Red Sox. The announcement was made by Eddie Collins, general manager of the Red Sox, from his home in Philadelphia. Collins reached Fenway Park by telephone. The appointment gives Pennock his first opportunity at an executive position in baseball, a position he has wanted to hold for several years.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
London	11	2	5	39	32	22
Buffalo	8	2	8	41	40	16
Cleveland	8	2	8	42	47	16
Windsor	7	2	8	20	35	14
Syracuse	7	1	9	40	42	14
Detroit	7	3	9	35	41	14

Result Dec. 31
Detroit 2, Windsor 0.
Result Jan. 1
London 6, Detroit 2.

College Basketball Results

Denver A. C. 45, Colorado T. 33.
Northwestern 41, Butler 36.
Pittsburgh T. 23, Colorado 18.
Rider 52, Wheaton 31.
Temple 40, Drake 18.

Swimming Marks Topple as Miami Meet Is Ended

New World and Nine U. S. Records Are Smashed in Biltmore Pool

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 2 (AP)—The swimming of a new world record and nine United States marks yesterday brought to a smashing climax the three-day Olympic stars aquatic meet, which saw 27 standards topple in the Miami Biltmore pool.

One remarkable young man, Ralph Flanagan, a Miami high school student, swam to victory against time for four long distance, long course, United States records yesterday afternoon, bringing his cumulative total to 10 for the meet.

Miss Bridges Breaks Record

Yesterday's world record—one of the two achieved by the bevy of Women's Swimming Association of New York and other mermaids and the lone male, Flanagan, who participated in the meet—went to Alice Bridges, United States 220-yard backstroke champion.

The Uxbridge, Mass., girl was clocked at 6m. 12s. flat in the 440-yard backstroke, automatically giving her the world record for the slightly shorter 400 meters short course, in which the standard of 6m. 12.4s. was established by Phyllis Harding of England in May, 1932.

As well as the world record, Miss Bridges collected two United States titles. She clipped 13.2 seconds from Sybil Bauer's time of 6m. 24.2s. in the 440, and passed the 400-yard stripe in 5m. 37¾s. The existing 400-yard mark, established by Mrs. Eleanor Holm Jarrett of Los Angeles was 5m. 46 4-5s.

Breaks a Madison Record

Mrs. Jarrett lifted Miss Bridges' 50-yard long-course backstroke record, clipping one-fifth of a second from the standard of 33m. 1-5s., established by the Uxbridge swimmer here last winter.

Florida's water sprite, Katherine Rawls of Fort Lauderdale, bettered one of her own records, the 300-yard short-course medley. She cut the time for this from 4m. 12 1-5s. to 4m. 8.1s. Her previous time was clocked at Chicago in March, 1934.

Lenore Kight, of Homestead, Penna., wound up the water carnival by lifting one of Helene E. Madison's remaining records, the 500-meter freestyle over the long course, swimming it in 7m. 8 1-5s. Miss Madison required 7m. 22 3-5s. for the distance in her officially timed swim.

Dartmouth First In Winter Sports Week Competition

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 2 (AP)—Dartmouth College yesterday repeated its victory of last year with a total of 552.7 points to win the fourteenth annual college week winter sports competition at Lake Placid Club and again annex the President Harding trophy for team supremacy. McGill University, University of New Hampshire, and St. Patrick's College of Ottawa followed the Green in that order.

Warren Chivers of Dartmouth added a comfortable lead to his team's standing with a first in the New Year's afternoon ski jump on Intervale's intermediate hill with jumps of 98 and 108 feet. The victory gave Chivers a niche on the Marshal Foch Cup for the jumping event. Lucien Lafleur of Ottawa, winner of the Foch Cup last year, finished second to Chivers with leaps of 91 and 108 feet. Falls were frequent on the snowy slide.

W. G. "Bud" Clark of St. Patrick's, a member of the 1932 Canadian Olympic team, boosted his winning string by taking the combined ski event which links the jump and the 14-kilometer race. Clark flashed across the line in top position in the cross-country test and placed sixth in the jump yesterday with two leaps of 84 and 100 feet respectively.

The Rumbough Trophy, presented to Clark last year for victory in the same event, will remain with him this year.

British Team Rallies

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Jan. 2 (Canadian Press)—A strong second innings rally heartened the touring Marylebone Cricket Club team yesterday just when the picked Barbados players were threatening to rout the Britishers in their first match in the West Indies. The visitors had 221 runs for five wickets at the close of play, and needed 140 runs to stave off defeat. Hendren contributed 54, Ames with 25 and Iddon with 14 were still batting when stumps were drawn. The Barbados team opened the match with 382 in the first innings and dismissed the Britishers for 170. Scoring 149 for seven in the second, Barbados declared the innings at lunch time yesterday. Fine batting by the visitors changed the outlook considerably and they still had five wickets in hand after running up a score of 221.

Clarkson Trails Ottawa 6-2

OTTAWA, Jan. 2 (AP)—Ottawa Senators of the Montreal senior group defeated Clarkson College of Potsdam, N. Y., 6-2 in an exhibition game before a crowd of 2000 last night. The United States team, which has been practicing on local ice for four days, were short on condition, but made a good, game fight of it all the way against their more polished opponents. The Clarkson squad leave for home today for their opening game against Dartmouth next Saturday.

New South Wales Leads

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 2 (Canadian Press)—New South Wales yesterday had a score of 318 runs at the end of its first innings in a Sheffield Shield cricket match against Queensland, while Queensland had 299 for the loss of six wickets at the close of play. The game started on Saturday. Batting stars were T. J. E. Andrews with 139 not out and Bensted with 91 not out. Ronald Oxenham led the attack with four wickets for 95.

English Women Win

BRISBANE, Australia, Jan. 2 (Canadian Press)—England won the first official women's "test" cricket match with Australia Monday by nine wickets. Scores were: Australia 47 and 138, England 154 and 34 for one wicket.

French Defeat Welsh

BORDEAUX, France, Jan. 2 (Canadian Press)—A French international Rugby team yesterday defeated the Welsh representative of the Rugby League, 18 to 11.

Sporting Around the Hub

LESTER R. STOEFEN, George M. Lott Jr., H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and William T. Tilden 2d will be the tennis headliners at the Boston Garden on Jan. 14. Stoefen and Lott, newcomers to professional tennis, are scheduled to tune up in a New York armory this week. The troupe will open in New York on Jan. 9 and then travel 25,000 miles, visiting 84 cities. Having lured Stoefen and Lott from the ranks of the amateurs, Tilden believes that even greater interest will be shown by Boston tennis fans than on the appearance of Vines, making his professional debut, just one year ago. At that time the previously unheard-of crowd of 13,000 persons flocked to the Boston Garden to see Vines play Tilden. Stoefen and Lott distinguished themselves in the all-England championships at Wimbledon, last year, by carrying off the doubles championship. In the Davis Cup ties they defeated both the Australian and British pairs. On their return to the United States they retained their national doubles crown.

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The Ski Club Hockgebirge of Boston captured the honors yesterday as the competitive skiing season in the Laurentians opened with a two-event meet under the auspices of the St. Sauveur Sports Club, the Associated Press reports from St. Sauveur Des Monts, Quebec. Running down the 3000 feet of the new ski run faultlessly and without a fall, the veteran Alex R. Bright triumphed in the open downhill race. W. Bradford Trafford gave the club its second victory when he won out by a narrow margin in the slalom race. Bright made the descent in 1m. 56s., more than 4s. faster than his nearest rival, Billy Ball of the Red Birds Ski Club, Montreal. Trafford completed the difficult slalom course in 41.2s. to defeat an international field of 12 other class A racers. Robert Livermore, a club mate, placed second in 41.7s. F. S. Cheever of the Lancet Ski Club of Boston placed second in the class B downhill race.

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College hockey returns to Boston tonight after a lapse of about 10 days when Boston University meets Dartmouth College in the Boston Arena. The B. U. sextet has lost games to Yale, Princeton and Harvard. Thus encouraged, the Big Green team, which has not been going any too well itself, will try to give a better account tonight.

♪ ♪ ♪

Two Harvard polo teams will make their début at the Commonwealth Armory on Saturday night, when the varsity opposes White Mountain Polo Ranchers, class A title favorites, and the freshmen ride against the class C 110th Cavalry Cossacks in two of the three games scheduled. The third contest will feature the Fifty-first Artillery Brigade, which will oppose the newly formed First Corps Area team.

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The Brooklyn Visitations visit the Hub tomorrow night to face Boston's professional basketball team, the Trojans, in the Boston Arena. A victory for the Trojans will place them in third place in the league, only a half game behind the Philadelphia Hebrews, who hold down the second position. The Hub team met and defeated the Brooklyn team three nights ago, with Husta and Fender the star performers for Boston.

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New England members of the American Canoe Association and representatives of the local canoe clubs and organizations interested in aquatic sport have been invited to attend a meeting Saturday night, Jan. 12 in the rooms of the Blue Peter at 42 Fayette Street, Boston. Illustrated slides and moving pictures of American Canoe Association activities will be shown and plans for the forthcoming indoor amateur canoe and water sports events at the New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show will be discussed. Tom Williams, former coach of the Omricon Delta, Nita Owl and Riverside-Auburndale crews, will lecture, and Rowland Callow will head the entertainment committee and be assisted by George Brown writer of A. C. A. songs, Francis (Sonny) Bingham, present New England champion of tilting, with his brother Henry will take charge of the reception committee.

Jackson, Conacher Continue as Leaders In National League

MONTREAL, Jan. 2 (AP)—One of the reasons why the Toronto Maple Leafs are coasting along at the top of the heap in the International Division of the National Hockey League may be found in their stellar wingmen, Harvey Jackson and Charlie Conacher.

The latest compilation of National League scoring figures shows that the Leaf wingmen are out in front of the individual scorers with 24 and 21 points respectively, four more than the third man, Cooney Weiland of the Detroit Red Wings.

Red Horner of Toronto, leads the penalty parade with 47 minutes, while Frank Boucher of the New York Rangers continues to be the cleanest player in the league so far as penalties are concerned, with none. He has scored 14 points. The scoring figures:

Player and Team	G	A	P
H. Jackson, Toronto	17	7	24
C. Conacher, Toronto	10	11	21
Weiland, Detroit	8	9	17
Robinson, Montreal	10	6	16
Goodfellow, Detroit	7	9	16
Lewis, Detroit	6	10	16
Aurie, Detroit	5	11	16
Barry, Boston	9	6	15
Howe, St. Louis	8	7	15
Schriner, Americans	6	8	14
T. Cook, Chicago	6	8	14
Boucher, Rangers	5	9	14
Brydson, St. Louis	4	10	14
Clapper, Boston	7	6	13
Sorrell, Detroit	6	7	13
Voss, St. Louis	5	8	13
Chapman, Americans	3	10	13
Gottselig, Chicago	8	4	12
Cotton, Toronto	7	5	12

Western Stars Defeat Easterners by 19 to 13

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2 (AP)—Rising to heights that overshadowed the brilliance of a host of all-America opponents, Western gridiron stars defeated their Eastern cousins, 19 to 13, here yesterday in the tenth annual East-West charity football game.

Charging into the contest at the outset, the Western warriors put over three touchdowns for a commanding lead and romped off the field at half time with a 19-to-0 lead.

The scores that rolled over in the opening two periods proved sufficient to stave off a second half rush by the inspired Eastern stars, who came back after the mid-game rest to sweep the Western players off their feet and threaten to turn defeat into stunning victory.

Some 55,000 fans, the largest throng ever to witness the yearly New Year's Day classic, thrilled to the finest display of all-star football this stadium has seen.

From the time Jim Barber, tackle from University of San Francisco, snatched up a punt blocked by his team mate, Ray Fuqua, right end, and ran 23 yards to a touchdown, the encounter was filled with thrills.

Shakeup at Missouri

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2 (AP)—An athletic shakeup at the University of Missouri, demanded by alumni and students after three disastrous football seasons, brought about a new head coach yesterday—Don Faurot, former Missouri star—and abolition of the office of athletic director. The wiping out of the athletic director's office, held by Chester L. Brewer, shared interest with the replacement of Frank Carideo by Faurot. Brewer will be head of a newly formed department of physical education. Faurot, whose teams at the Kirksville, Mo., Teachers College, have been undefeated in three seasons, received a one-year contract calling for a salary of $4500.

Allison Wins at New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 2 (AP)—Wilmer L. Allison Jr. triumphed in the singles and Ernest and Edward Sutter took the doubles honors in the final day's play Monday of the mid-winter tennis tournament at the New Orleans Country Club. Allison had little trouble defeating R. Berkeley Bell of New York by 6—3, 6—3, 6—2. The Sutter brothers had a bit more of a struggle in scoring over J. Gilbert Hall and Doc. Barr, 6—4, 8—6, 1—6, 7—5.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	10	5	4	53	38	25
Providence	9	4	6	48	44	22
Quebec	8	1	9	51	38	17
Philadelphia	7	2	8	34	52	16
New Haven	6	2	12	48	62	14

Result Jan. 1
Providence 5, New Haven 3.

College Football Results

Alabama 29, Stanford 13.
Bucknell 26, Miami 0.
Tulane 20, Temple 14.
West 19, East 13.

General Classified

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FURNITURE and bric-a-brac bought for cash or sold on commission. Kenmore 4451.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

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DEAD STORAGE $3.50
Per Month. Heated, Fireproof, Safe.
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25 Irvington Street, Boston. Ken. 0638

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BEAUTY All Branches of Beauty Culture. MAUD A. WHITE, 839 Little Bldg., Boston. Han. 1463.

HELP WANTED

PRIVATE school teachers with potential following of boys and girls under 14 wanted for staff positions in old, established summer camps in Central New York: Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. M. SERRELL ARMSTRONG, 600 W. 113 Street, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention, experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa. N. J. State License. MRS. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgswd 802.

EAST VIEW MANOR—A home for rest and study; experienced care; large, beautiful grounds; near Long Beach; booklet on request. DOROTHY RICH, Oceanside, L. I., N. Y. Phone Rockville Center 2869.

HARMONY HALL—For rest and study; experienced, trained attention. 515 Linden Ave., York, Pa. Tel. 59383.

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WATCH and Clock Repairing
Expert Work—Reasonable Prices
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I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed.
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CASH For Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Gold Plated Jewelry. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO., 100 Boylston Street, Boston.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
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MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Winter in Miami Beach. Consult with
MRS. ERNEST B. SMALLEY, Realtor
1221 Lincoln Road
10 years in Miami Beach

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THE ELMS Board and room at reasonable rates; near cars, trains. MABEL HARRIS SHAW, 3 Revere Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Jam. 2654.

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ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes $5 up; apartments and houses furnished and unfurnished. 311 West 114th St., N. Y. C. Univ. 4-4717.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Avenue, S-3—Nice, airy rooms, overlooking church park; single, double; permanent; transients or students. A. M. NEWPORT.

BOSTON 202 Bay State Road—Single and double rooms; ideal home meals if desired; near transportation; Christian Scientist preferred.

BOSTON—Newly decorated rooms, single or double, 204 Huntington Ave., Suite 3. Telephone Com. 2643. MRS. E. SYMMONDS.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 47 So. Portland Avenue—Comfortably furnished rooms; near subways; references.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room for woman in apartment; very conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Trowbridge 0232.

43 HEMENWAY ST., BOSTON—Homelike, sunny room with private family; light housekeeping; reasonable price. Phone Ken. 8742.

N. Y. C., Central Park at 73rd—Bright, sunny furnished room overlooking private grounds; fireplace; inclusive service; women only; $30. RUDOLF STEINER SCHOOL, Su-1-8494.

N. Y. C., 381 Central Park West (98th) 4-N—Light, homelike room; near church; business person; convenient transportation. Acad. 2-2658.

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ATLANTIC SAW WORKS, 384 Atlantic Ave., Boston—Repairing of all kinds, edge tools ground. Sales and service. Tel. Han. 6429.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.—Capable young lady qualified for general office and comptometer work. Phone Montrose 2286 or write (B-24), 711 Fulton Building.

YOUNG woman, efficient, wide experience, seeks position of trust where loving, cheerful service is appreciated; attendant, companion, housekeeper; adults; free to travel. Write Box B-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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RUTH STREETER
Contralto
Teacher of Voice
Steinert Hall Studio, Boston COM. 5069

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The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1001 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
GUNNING SUPPLIES

NEW JERSEY

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SCOTT-RIDDLE INN
and ANTIQUE SHOP
Lunch 55c-50c Dinner 65c-85c
Sunday Dinner 12:30-4, 85c-$1.00
426 MAIN STREET ORANGE 5-6169

C. A. LUND
THE JEWELER
Diamonds, Watches, Repairing
WE BUY OLD GOLD
Open from 9-6, Saturdays 9-9
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For over 30 years.
Plumbing and Heating
for The Oranges
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SUBURBAN FASHION SHOPS
DRESSES—SUITS—HATS
Reasonably Priced
34 BRICK CHURCH PLAZA OR. 4-4422

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MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

Bud Beauty Shoppe
383 MAIN STREET
OUR PRICES ARE POPULAR
Frederic Vita Tonic Waves.....$6.50
Standard Combination Waves.....$5.00
Croquignole Curl for Ends.....$3.50

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BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
All the baked things you want here
—AND GOOD!
318 Morris Avenue El. 2-1432

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EDITH KERR
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 4-4948
13 DEAN ST. ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
D-R-E-S-S-E-S

NORMANDIE SHOPPE
27 E. Palisade Ave. Tel. 3-5394
Dresses—Sportwear—Hats

ZOTOS Permanent Wave

Monday, Wednesday, thru January, February
Shampoo and Wave $1
ELLEN E. WOOD
Gift and Beauty Shoppe
11 DEAN STREET
Tel. Eng. 3-0506

The DUNWOODY COMPANY
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
USED CARS
Phone Englewood 3-3737
59 Engle Street

LAW INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
46 E. PALISADE AVENUE
Tel. Eng. 3-4152

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14th St. and Washington St., Hoboken
SOUND PRINCIPLES
COURTEOUS SERVICE
Open an account with us

JERSEY CITY

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19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

Miss Schaefer's Hairdressing Parlor
662 BERGEN AVENUE Dela. 3-9147
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Experienced Operators
Your Patronage Is Appreciated

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

DR. ERNEST ENGEL
Optometrist-Optician
3 Sherman Place Webster 4-10267

IRVEN JOSEPH
Scientific Shoe Fitting
Semi-Annual Sale of
Arch Preserver
and Red Cross Shoes
296 CENTRAL AVENUE

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY

(Continued)

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MAPLEWOOD

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
Rumford Baking Powder
Monarch Brand Canned Goods
Prudence Hash
Jones Sausage
177 Maplewood Ave.
So-2-4300, 4301, 4302

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained, 7 Trinity Place, Montclair 2-2789-W, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings from 9 to 10 o'clock.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

DIAMONDS
WATCHES
CRYSTAL
SILVERWARE
HENKE'S, Inc.
JEWELLERS
Clairidge Theatre Building
Montclair, N. J.
Established 1889

JANUARY WHITE SALE
Stock up on House Necessities and save. Sheets, 63x90, 67c; Cases, 42x36, 17c; Turkish Towels, double thread, 16c; 36-in. Unbleached Muslin, good weight, 11c a yard; heavy Pure Linen Dish Towelling 18c a yard; 80-Square Percales, new spring patterns, guaranteed fast colors, 17c a yard; 100 Per Cent Pure Wool Blankets $2.97. A special 10 per cent discount on all curtains.
Lingerie, Girdles and Hosiery specially reduced.
MONTCLAIR TEXTILE STORE
543 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

WITTROCK'S
Home Made Candies—Ice Cream
Delicious Cakes—Pies
Danish and French Pastries—Cookies
All Made Right on the Premises
Luncheons, Dinners and Teas Served
12 Church Street 262 Bellevue Avenue
Montclair Upper Montclair
Mtclr. 2-3360 Mtclr. 2-8464

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

CARDELL'S SERVICE STATION
Gas—Oils—Lubrication
Exide Batteries—Goodyear Tires
325 Orange Rd., corner Washington Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-9284

Stewart & Van Duyne
CLEANING AND DYEING of WEARING APPAREL RUGS and DRAPERIES
Phone MONT. 2-2421
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

Montclair Food Co.
Incorporated
Extends to Its Monitor Friends Best Wishes for a
Happy New Year
517 Bloomfield Avenue
Free Delivery Phone Montclair 3-0220-1

Heating and Furnace Oils
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
Authorized "blue coal" distributor
R. H. See Coal Co.
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 2-0019

ELISE POWELL
Extends Best Wishes for the New Year, and pledges the latest styles in hairdressing and moderate prices for 1935.
Mar-De!
Scientific Beauty Service
Office 12, 20 Church St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-7110

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS and Sportswear
Miss Kane's GOWNS SPORTSWEAR
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

DAWSON'S BEAUTY CULTURE
A Monitor Advertiser for Sixteen Years
MADISON BUILDING
Montclair 2-8900-8901

BLANCHE-ELAINE CORSET SHOP
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
495 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONTCLAIR 2-9694

Freytag and Anderson INC *Florists*
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

Bogart and Hansen, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

CHRISTMAS SPECIALS
200 Portable and Standard Typewriters
$10.00 to $22.50
Brand New Portables in original packing at 20% discount. One-year guarantee.
Central Typewriter Exchange
86 PARK PLACE MA. 3-5788
Open Evenings

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK

(Continued)

GRUNING'S
Ice Cream and Candy
For Particular People
496 Orange St., Newark, N. J.
BRANCHES Montclair and So. Orange

WM. CLEN-DENING
Representing
GREAT EASTERN bus system
1190 RAYMOND BLVD., NEWARK, N. J.
MArket 3-3355
Please mention the Monitor

You'll remember the day you bought a pair . . . and give everlasting praise to the gentle support . . . the perfect fit . . . the sensible heels.
ELFIN'S
ARCH-AID SHOE SHOP
36 Academy Street (near Halsey St.)
NEWARK, N. J.

A. C. BERTHOLON INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MArket 2-7602 NUtley 2-0952

ORANGE

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Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

"Service that makes us popular"
All lines of Beauty Culture by trained experts.
FREDERIC'S VITA-TONIC and INFRA-RAY PERMANENTS $6
EUGENE PERMANENT $5
Embassy Beauty Shoppe
337 Main Street OR 3-9516

We carry a popular-priced line of Junior Miss, Senior Miss and Stout sizes in Street Dresses, Afternoon Frocks and Dinner Gowns. Our coats are all Novelties at specially low prices.
Embassy Dress Shoppe
MAIN ST. and ESSEX AVE. OR 3-0087

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

ENGELS INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
Daily Deliveries Throughout Essex County
239 MAIN ST. OR 3-2243
"The Home of Complete Satisfaction"

WEST ORANGE

GENERAL INSURANCE
ARTHUR C. FROST
134 HIGH ST., W. ORANGE, N. J.
TEL. ORANGE 3-6304

PATERSON

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

A BANKING Institution to take care of your needs—Use us.
THE STATE TRUST CO.
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300
"Bank by the Clock"

MARINE SHOP
PHONE
CLEANERS 6-0707 DYERS
627 PARK AVENUE
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578
We Call and Deliver Ph. Plainfield 6-2555
Men's Suits Dry Cleaned and Pressed
Ladies' Plain Dresses Dry Cleaned and Pressed
75c
We Do All Kinds of Alterations
Reliable Cleaners and Dyers
204 E. Front St., opp. Strand, Plainfield

FOLLOW THE TREND to ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store

GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Any Garment Fitted
CAMP BELTS—MisSIMPLICITY LASTEX GARMENTS
Phone 6-2182 186 East Front St., Plfd., N. J.

Plainfield Pastry Shop
Caterers
Wedding and Birthday Cakes
Our Specialty
ROLLS, COFFEE CAKE, CINNAMON BUNS AND DANISH PASTRIES
Only best ingredients used.
306 W. Front Street Tel. Plfd. 6-8032

WHITTON
620 PARK AVENUE
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Women's and Misses' Apparel
JANUARY SALES
in Progress

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD

(Continued)

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

ETTA'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
113 CHURCH STREET TEL. PLFD. 6-5869
Distinction and Refinement Are Characteristic of Our Work
Parking space always available.
Special Oil Permanent for dry or brittle hair $7.50. Also other permanents $5.00, $6.00 and $7.50 SPECIAL
—Shampoo and Finger Wave or Water Wave $1.00.

Professional Beauty Service for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
Olive A. Brownell
138 EAST SIXTH STREET
TEL. PLFD. 6-0618

RIDGEFIELD PARK

FARRAR
French Cleaners and Dyers
We call for and deliver anywhere in Bergen County
322 PALISADE AVENUE, BOGOTA
HACK. 2-1452

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FOSTER'S
PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
Bird Cages Canaries
Gold Fish Supplies
70 E. Ridgewood Ave. Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, *Propr.*
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products.
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

BELANUS COAL
ANTHRACITE COAL
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
FUEL OIL
11 Prospect Street
TEL. RIDGEWOOD 6-5040

SHOE REPAIRING
Quality leather used on every job we do.
Ho-Ho-Kus Shoe Shop
Maple Ave. Ho-Ho-Kus
Tel. R. 6-5279-W

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2202

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"KLINGER'S MARKET"
254-256 EAST BROAD STREET
Has Specials Every Week
Let Us Serve You
TEL. 2-2640

ANDREW KRUP
Merchant Tailor and Furrier
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing
REPAIRING
We Call For and Deliver
227 East Broad St. Phone Westfield 2-3588

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
THE ECONOMY DRY GOODS STORE
"The Store for Everybody"
147 BROAD ST. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

AMERICAN STORES CO.
237 E. Broad Street
Headquarters for
FRESH FRUITS, MEATS and GROCERIES
LOWELLA BUTTER
GOLD SEAL EGGS
Free Delivery Tel. Westfield 2-2216

GARWOOD COAL CO., INC.
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
FUEL OIL
Phone Westfield 2-2102
Office and Yard
517 North Avenue, Garwood, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

Appel JEWELER Established 1860
635 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.
When shopping for eatables it will pay you to visit
THE PURITAN BEEF CO.
32 NORTH NINTH STREET
The best for less, always!

Chrysanthemums
are at their best for every festive occasion. Decorative suggestions from our GARDENS and WINDOWS.
906-912 Hamilton Street
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

(Continued)

WETHERILL & METZGER
The Home of Fancy Hosiery
720 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

BETHLEHEM

HESS AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY
Gasoline, Oil and Service
Goodyear Tires, Willard Batteries
617 MAIN STREET 589 TEL.

JOHN J. SHONK
Real Estate
Insurance
96 W. BROAD STREET

Norma's Beauty Shoppe
FREDERIC'S Permanent
BIANA
For Waving and Re-Waving All Types of Hair
PHONE 988 14 WEST BROAD STREET

ERIE

The Halle Bros Co.
116-124 WEST TENTH
Now in Progress
January Sale
COATS SUITS
DRESSES SHOES
Reductions in all our departments offer unusual values.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE. ERIE, PA.
Annual Winter Sale of Women's Fur and Fur Trimmed Coats
NRA

B. F. SIEGER
GIFTS
for All Occasions
May We Serve You?
14th and Turnpike Streets

NORMAN J. J. ROESCH
Optometrist and Optician
ODD FELLOWS TEMPLE
11TH and PEACH STS. Tel. 51-267

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

HARRISBURG

A CREME LILAS
A Perfect Vanishing Cream
+ + +
George A. Gorgas Drug Co.
16 and 1306 N. 3rd Street

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

MAIN LINE—Narberth

SUZANNE BEAUTY SALON
216 Dudley Avenue Narberth, Pa.
Professional Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Suzanne Joret Gill Narberth 2324

PHILADELPHIA

New Way Laundry Inc.
4809 Aspen Street
Philadelphia and Suburban Collections and Deliveries
Phone Baring 6164

Allegheny 0828 Res. Blvd. 811-W
FLOWERS
BELLE R. KINSLOE
17 NORTH 60TH ST. PHILADELPHIA
Deliveries Anywhere

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

Meth's GRILL
DELIGHTFUL HOME COOKING
Luncheons—35c, 35c, 50c
Daily Dinners—50c, 60c, 70c
SUNDAY DINNER 60c
12 to 8 P. M. 75c
7139 GERMANTOWN AV.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

(Continued)

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
Member F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
Telephone Germantown 5795

Phone TENNESSEE 2000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving, Hair Dreing, Personality Hair Cutting. Done by Experts.
62 WEST CHELTEN AVENUE

PITTSBURGH

MABEL O. COWAN
213 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MARVEL Silk hose preserver—prevents runs and snags. Adds months to the life of your hose. Package 50c. Sufficient to treat 6 pair hose.
Glove Repairing and Cleaning
Prices Reasonable

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McELVANY & COMPANY
H. J. Restell, Prop.
405 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ATlantic 9923

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Jenkinson Realty Co.
Real Estate and Insurance
507 LINCOLN AVENUE Linden 3148
Bellevue, Pa.
Consult Us When Your Insurance Comes Up for Renewal

READING

SAYLOR'S
PRE-INVENTORY
CANNED FRUIT SALE
We are pricing them at real 1934 low prices. Buy them by the dozen.

	Can	Doz.
12½c Cherries, red sour pitted	11c	$1.20
20c Peaches, halves, choice	17c	2.00
19c Apricots, choice quality	17c	1.90
28c Fruit Salad	26c	2.95
14c Pineapple Juice, Doles	12½c	1.45
15c Prunes, fresh	12½c	1.45
14c Oranges, Mandarin Japanese	11½c	1.34

This Is Only a Small Assortment of the Sale
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6255

POMEROY'S
Reliable Department Stores
Reading, Wilkes-Barre, Harrisburg, Pottsville
Finer Apparel for Men, Women and Boys

'Always Reliable'
CROLL & KECK
622 PENN ST., READING, PA.

Beauty Craft Salon
Hair Cutting Finger Waving
Permanent Waving Marcelling
17 North Fifth Street Phone 37430

The LORISH Cleaners
JUST DIAL 6455
Reading's Fine Cleaners
506 WALNUT STREET

KARMELKORN SHOP
Our Own Delicious
Homemade Candy and Salted Nuts
F. R. BAUMAN 7 NORTH 6TH ST.
Famous for Delicious Foods Since 1911
NRA
Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN ST., READING, PA.

SCRANTON

Paints and Varnishes
and Wall Paper to Fit the Need and the Purse
CHAMBERLAIN PAINT CO.
334-336 Adams Avenue

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
Always Busy
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE
SCRANTON, PA.

BESANÇON'S
Flowers Plants Bulbs
Artistic Table Decorations
339 JEFFERSON AVENUE

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON

(Continued)

Roswell Phillips
Automobile Insurance
With Service

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirtz
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

SEWICKLEY

Campney's Grocery
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
"GORTON-PEW"
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STILLMAN'S, York, Penna.

Boston Snapshots

Besides the Midnight Ride—Two hundred years ago, yesterday, Paul Revere was born. To celebrate the anniversary the Bostonian Society, which cares for many historic relics in the Old State House, arranged a special exhibit of things connected with the famous "midnight rider."

One of the main objects of this display was to prove that this particular exploit of one of Boston's most prominent citizens at that time, is comparatively unimportant in the list of his good works—and was, in fact, so regarded until Longfellow in 1863 wrote the poem that is known to every school child—and has formed the basis, of late, for so many humorous verses and songs.

Paul Revere's father was a silversmith, but beside becoming expert in that trade, Paul eventually mastered 42 others. From silver he went to brass and copper—there is a solid copper kettle in the exhibit made for Governor Hancock and marked with the initials "P. R.," and, as is well known, he manufactured the copper sheathing for Old Ironsides. Later, after serving with the British Army at Crown Point in 1756, his military experience was found valuable and he was called upon to recondition guns which had been spiked. This led him on into the casting of new cannons. Later he turned his talents in this direction to the making of bells.

But experience with copper also aroused his interest in art through engraving and several examples of this work are included in the exhibit.

During the war he was sent to Philadelphia to learn the process of powder making. The owners of the mills, however, even though he was sponsored by Robert Morris, declined to give away their trade secrets. Even in those days, apparently, munition makers were not entirely unselfish! One of them did allow Revere to look over his mill, though, and the visitor was observant enough to be able to start one of his own in Canton on his return to New England.

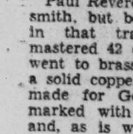
In 1776 he was in command of Castle William, later known as Fort Independence, on Castle Island. A pair of bronze calipers which he made to measure the cannon balls—which varied a good deal in size—is on view in a case which also contains evidences of more peaceful occupations such as a silver spoon and a newspaper advertisement of his beneficent activities as a dentist.

An original print from his famous engraving of the "Boston Massacre" may be seen too. The plate was destroyed when its back was used for engraving the design for some of the first money which Revere printed. Some of this money may also be seen.

The Old State House is open from 9 to 4 daily, except Sunday, and this Paul Revere exhibit will be on view for the next week. Members of the Bostonian Society are glad to talk about the different relics and their significance.

* * *

"Say It With Flowers" — That famous slogan was the direct outgrowth of an idea conceived by a one-time newsboy in Boston — Henry Penn. Some 38 years ago, being very fond of flowers himself, he started in to sell them to his paper customers as a side line. Before long he opened a small curb stand behind the Parker House, in Chapman Place, and gave his whole time to them. Soon he moved into a regular store on the same street, then to a larger shop on Bromfield Street and finally—18 years ago—into his present location on Tremont Street, where he now operates what is said to be the largest retail florist business in New England.



But early in his experience he realized that America was not "flower conscious"—and he was further convinced that to develop such a consciousness was a national and not a local problem.

One day, when a customer remarked, "What are you going to soak me for a dozen carnations?" he was suddenly struck by the fact that this particular customer was typical of the average man on the street—he was quite uninformed as to the value, and perhaps many of the uses, of flowers. To remedy such ignorance on the part of the public and to increase its appreciation of the beauty of flowers, Mr. Penn turned to advertising. His first venture took the form of street-car cards featuring violets picked fresh every day.

Following the success of these cards he was soon employing newspaper space, billboards and direct mail.

But he was not content to build up the interest in flowers in Boston alone. Unselfishly he compiled a list of 700 good retail florists throughout the country and—at his own expense—sent out reprints of his own advertising with permission to use any of it.

As a result of this unique service a desire for co-operative effort grew among the florists and two organizations were formed—with Mr. Penn as chairman of publicity for both—the Society of American Florists and the Florists' Telegraph Delivery.

The Society of American Florists began advertising in 1918 and the slogan "Say It With Flowers" was introduced at that time.

One of Mr. Penn's most successful advertisements advocated the use of "Flower Valentines"—and resulted in the sale of 247,000 violets on Feb. 14, 1917. But typical of the many notices which aroused much comment because of their uncommercial nature was one published in 1927 which advised all readers to step down to the Public Garden to enjoy the tulips there while they were at their best.

* * *

Rotary Anniversary—If Paul Revere lived in Boston today he would doubtless be interested in another anniversary which was celebrated last Thursday. In the ballroom of the Statler Hotel nearly 600 Rotarians assembled on the twenty-fifth birthday of the Boston club.

The club held its first meeting in the Old Quincy House on Brattle Street. It was the seventh in the country. Since that time the organization has expanded until there are now 3714 clubs scattered throughout the world. Paul P. Harris of Chicago, founder of Rotary in 1905, was one of the principal speakers at the banquet.

One of the most notable activities of the Boston club has been its boys' work. In 1918 it established a fund to assist deserving boys and young men in gaining the type of education they sought. Since then 253 boys have been helped in this way—mostly through loans. The total amount contributed to the fund by members is approximately $100,000. In 1925 the Boston Rotary Trust was established to receive the money returned from loans and to administer the fund.

* * *

Boys Learn and Earn—Boys who are taking co-operative industrial courses in Boston High Schools are earning considerably more money now than they have in recent years, according to figures compiled by the manual arts department for the year ending in September.

In Hyde Park High School total earnings were $16,956, as against $6139 for the 12 months before. Young auto mechanics in the Brighton school earned $11,806 against $6926. Machine shop work done by boys in East Boston High earned $4170, woodwork by those in the Dorchester High course in this subject earned $2056, South Boston High School boys learning sheet metal work earned $3344. All of these figures showed considerable increases over the year before. Only one school reported a smaller total of earnings—the electrical course at Charlestown High showed $8058 agaist $10,009 the year before.

[Boston Snapshots appear each Wednesday]

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Electric Cord Holder

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

O. A. McNammee and C. P. Vaill, of Worcester, Mass., have devised an ingenious way to prevent electric cords from pulling precipitately out of sockets when one is ironing or running a vacuum cleaner. At the end of the cord there is a length of heavy elastic which fastens on a hook over the plug, and takes any possible strain off the electric connection. The idea earned U. S. Patent No. 1977956 and has now been assigned to a large manufacturing company.

Moments Musical

Sergei Vassilyevitch Rachmaninoff

No. 33

THERE is a Russian saying, "I have hunted three hares," which means very much what we mean when we say, "I have scattered my fire." A man highly gifted often has more than one pursuit or channel of expression. The old masters were many-sided geniuses. Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci and Benvenuto Cellini all chased more than one hare. Rufus Steele told me the other day that he once attended a concert in San Francisco by Harold Bauer and Fritz Kreisler in which Kreisler for an encore handed his violin over to Bauer, who played it beautifully, accompanied on the piano by Kreisler.

In Russia before the Revolution, Rachmaninoff was known as a composer and orchestral conductor. In America, but for a few songs and piano pieces, he is known as a pianist, although he was twice offered the conductorship of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. His choral symphony, *The Bells*, his one-act opera *Aleko*, his two-act opera *Francesca da Rimini*—of which the libretto is by Modeste Tchaikovsky, brother of the great Peter Ilich—his pianoforte variations on a theme by Chopin, the great cello and pianoforte sonata, the *Spring Cantata* for female and male voices and orchestra, we hardly ever hear, but when we hear his many lovely songs or any one of the four piano concertos, we are glad he chased the composing hare, and caught it.

His playing on the piano reveals the other two hares: the piano becomes an orchestra and Rachmaninoff is both playing and conducting! As far as we are concerned, he has no need for further pursuit; still, this man told his biographer, von Riesemann, that he feared he had ventured into too many fields and failed to make the best use of his life.

Rachmaninoff is first of all a Russian. He is from an old noble family and his music speaks of wealth and refinement. It is full of the Russian pathos and intensity, although always with perfect control and reserve. His manner at the piano is especially aristocratic: he never tells his whole story; he is eloquent but always reserved. His name and works have recently been entirely taken away from the Russia of today. A nationwide boycott is on. No more music by Rachmaninoff, no more Rachmaninoff, is an official order because of a recent performance of *The Bells*, which contains a church hymn. How can a nation survive without sacred music to uplift the thought struggling for a better existence? This protege of Tchaikovsky, this loved pianist of the whole world, is a man without a country, but is not the universe his and all nations his home? Hardly a hamlet or village that has not heard the *C sharp minor prelude* and hardly a student of piano that does not know the name of Sergei Rachmaninoff.

The words of one of his famous songs seem like Rachmaninoff himself speaking:

No prophet I, no warrior bold,
No learned mantle wearing,
But as I go my harp I hold,
The grace of God declaring.

SONYA MICHELL

Today's Limerick

If hoodlums will carefully weigh
What judges and juries do seigh,
They'll be forced to concede
That their lot's hard indeed;
That crime never did or will peigh.

Parliamentary Law in Beacondale

Motion to Commit

No. 14

A motion was before the house when Mr. Harper moved that a committee be appointed to consider the matter.

"THE motion to commit, or refer to a committee, belongs to the classification known as subsidiary motions," Mr. Wright began to explain. "And any subsidiary motion must have a main motion to which it can be applied. Evidently Mr. Harper intended his motion as such; but his wording in this particular case—'I move that a committee of two be appointed to investigate' . . . —simply proposes the new business of appointing a committee. It is, therefore, a main motion. As such, it is out of order, because there is now a main motion—to build a cement sidewalk—before the house. If he wishes the pending motion referred to a committee for investigation, the proper wording is: I move that the question be referred . . .' You see, the motion to appoint a committee, and the motion to refer a question to a committee, are vastly different, and are in different classifications."

John Harper addressed the Chair and was recognized. "Mr. President, I want to thank our friend, Sol Wright, for that explanation. I'm sure it is a point not clearly understood by the average person in a business meeting.

"Now, Mr. President, I move that the question before the house be referred to a committee of two, appointed by the Chair."

The motion was seconded, and remarks were called for.

The impetuous Darius Brooks obtained the floor. "Why refer the question to a committee?" he demanded. "It shouldn't be difficult to tell just about what a sidewalk would cost. If we aren't careful it'll take longer to put down our bickerings and red tape than it will the sidewalk."

Caleb Wells, the village cut-up, rose and said: "I understand that a committee is a group of folks who, singly, can do nothing, but together can decide that nothin' can be done!"

"Yes," said Mr. Brooks, "they keep minutes and waste hours!"

Clif Warner was then recognized by the Chair. "Now let's get down to tacks. I believe a board walk would be less expensive. Suppose we get the lumber and get at it right away."

"A point of order," called out a villager. "It seems to me we shouldn't be debating the question of constructing a sidewalk, just now."

"Why not?" inquired Clif. "Our friend Darius just got through making some comments, and nobobdy stopped *him*."

The President appealed to Solomon Wright for help.

[Continued on Next Friday]

Daily Anecdote

Work, Work, Work

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HE WHO would become a great writer, must study the writings of great authors. He who would become a masterful painter, must analyze the works of the masters. So must he who would rise to fame in music, know and understand the music of those who have attained fame.

Mozart once said: "It is a very great error to suppose that my art has been so very easily acquired. I assure you that there is scarcely anyone who has so worked at the study of composition as I have. You could hardly mention any famous composer whose writings I have not diligently and repeatedly studied throughout."

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Quotation for Today

THE contemplation of celestial things will make a man both speak and think more sublimely and magnificently when he descends to human affairs.—CICERO.

A Word a Day

A Letter From the Publishers of Webster's

THE following letter from the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary has just been received, and should prove of interest to readers of this newspaper:

"The publication of the Merriam-Webster New International Dictionary, Second Edition, in July, 1934, has occasioned wide discussion. The publishers and the editors have, in the best tradition of G. & C. Merriam Company, followed this discussion with the keenest interest. It has always been, and still is, our purpose to produce a dictionary which presents all current information possible about the English language, and to interpret for the general public the immense whole of civilization; and we learn from this discussion not only how well we have succeeded, but how to succeed better in our purpose.

"Among the phases of language that have been of peculiar and vital interest for nearly two centuries is the pronunciation of the standard language. The publishers and editors of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, conceive it to be one of their functions to present the best available information about the pronunciation of English by educated, cultivated persons. The editors of the older pronuncing dictionaries, like that of John Walker in 1791, followed the same practice as that which is followed by the New International, Second Edition: They listened carefully to the speech of the classes whose speech ought to be a model for everyone, and recorded this speech as exactly as they could.

"The type of speech which we represent is that uttered by hundreds of thousands or millions who agree with the Pronunciation Consultants whose names can be found on page lxxxi. These Consultants include college teachers of English and of speech from all parts of the English-speaking world, university presidents and deans, linguistic scientists, librarians, authors, actors, school superintendents, United States senators, and other persons of great distinction. Our readers should observe that we do not pretend to occupy any mysterious position of authority. The validity of our judgment about pronunciation depends entirely on the fact that we have made consistent and strenuous efforts to observe and to follow good use.

"In section 8 of our *Guide to Pronunciation* we call attention to the fact that there are many styles of speech, suited to various occasions. Among these occasions are public speaking, stage acting, reading literary prose and poetry, state occasions, and public worship.

"In a dictionary packed so full as Webster's New International, Second Edition, it is practically impossible to present every possible manner in which every word in the English language may be appropriately pronounced. Our position, however, with respect to the kind of pronunciation appropriate for public worship, may be fairly stated as follows:

"In public worship, especially in reading from the Bible, the Prayer Book, or similar authoritative work, the rate of speech is often slower than in ordinary conversation or normal public utterance. The articulation of consonants is more distinct, and the vowels are often of greater length. The unaccented vowels are often sounded as if under secondary accent, as in *vulgate (vŭl'-gāt), always (ôl'-wāz), mandate (măn'-dāt), estimate, n. (ĕs'-tĭ-māt), delegate, n. (dĕl'-ĭ-gāt), animate, adj. (ăn'-ĭ-māt), evil (ē'-vĭl), creator (kre-ā'-tôr), forget (fôr-gĕt'), accord (ă-kôrd'), converse, v. (kŏn-vûrs'), upon (ŭp-ŏn'), protection (prō-tĕk'-shŭn), Saturday (săt'-ĕr-dā), yesterday (yĕs'-tĕr-dā)*, and similar words; e. g., Readers in some churches pronounce *image* and *bondage* as *im'-āj, bŏn'-dāj*. Such pronunciations with full vowel are confined to solemn or other very deliberate style.

"Our *Guide to Pronunciation* has been received enthusiastically by a very wide range of dictionary readers, from phoneticians and other linguistic scientists to practical teachers of pronunciation and of public speaking. The *Guide* was written by Prof. John S. Kenyon, the leading authority on the pronunciation of the English language in America. Professor Kenyon is not only a great scholar, but is also a great and successful teacher. The *Guide* has been written with all the resources of scholarship for the educated public who wish to be fully informed about all the aspects of pronunciation. A careful reading will reveal all the interesting facets of pronunciation far more fully than they can be revealed in the individual pronunciations which follow the separate dictionary entries.

"We suggest also for profitable reading the section of the *Introduction* that deals with Pronunciation. This may be found on page xii of the New International Dictionary, Second Edition.

"Both the publishers and the editors of the Merriam-Webster dictionaries follow 'A Word a Day' with the keenest interest. We believe that you are one of the soundest and most successful educational agencies in our field.

"With assurance of our continued co-operation with you and your readers to encourage effective pronunciation in the English-speaking world, we are,

"Very truly yours,
"G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY.
"By THOMAS A. KNOTT."

Dr. Knott, General Editor of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, informs us that the indented paragraph in his letter is to be inserted as soon as possible into the Guide to Pronunciation, in the third column of page xxvi, in place of the fourth paragraph of section 8. This paragraph may be construed as authority for closer attention to vowel values in the measured tempo of platform practice.

Incidentally, the Feature Editor would be unappreciative indeed if he did not acknowledge with thanks the bouquet in the next to the last paragraph.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Moses' Benefactress

IN ACCORD with recent discoveries in Bible lands, it is now contended that the princess who found the infant Moses by the banks of the Nile and adopted him as her son (Ex. 2:5, 10), was a certain Hatshepsut, daughter of Thotmes I of Egypt.

The records suggest that both her father and her mother were of royal blood and that, though her sex barred her from the throne, she exercised a strong influence over both the Pharaohs who succeeded her father. In these circumstances it is not surprising that she was in a position to defy the decree which ordained the murder of the Hebrew children (Ex. 1:32) and that she could have the boy Moses educated in accord with the highest traditions of the Egyptian nobility, or, as Luke expresses it in the book of Acts, "in all the wisdom of the Egyptians" (Act 7:22).

In Lighter Vein

Poise

Colonel: "Did you keep composed when the bombardment began?"

Mose and Rastus: "Yassuh, we talked some."

Colonel: "A sort of running conversation?"

Cautious

"Dad," said the son of the house, "you are going to take me to the circus next week, aren't you?"

Father looked very stern.

"Yes, my son," he said. "But only if you are very good."

"Well, dad," continued the boy, "I'm going to try awfully hard, because if you can't take me you won't have any excuse for going yourself. I don't want to disappoint you."—*Montreal Star.*

Acme of Affection

"How do you know you love my daughter enough to marry her?" asked the stern parent.

"Why—why, I'd marry her," said the youth earnestly, "even if she lost her job!"

Appropriate

Secretary: "Here's a letter from a fresh air mission asking for a contribution."

Magnate: "A fresh air mission? Send them a draft."—*Grit.*

What the Well-Dressed Dog Will Wear

At the Request of Our Canine Fashion Correspondent, Frank S. Wilton, of Huntington Park, Calif., Submits This Style Forecast for 1935 to the Monitor Camera Club.

Brevities

Punch: Somebody has remarked that people with keen hearing can distinguish a Highland regiment on the march by the short swinging step that sets the kilts swirling. Another noticeable little peculiarity is the sound of the bagpipes.

Lewisham and Catsford Guide: If you will work for others as you would like them to work for you; you'll never be out of a job.

Humorist: Last week a woman delivered a two-hour lecture on the subject of automobile control. A correspondent tells us that his wife is just like that when he's driving, too.

Los Angeles Times: Life is simpler for a man. He doesn't cry when he sees two more men with new suits just like his.

Florida Times-Union: A German has invented a hair-cutting machine. All he has to do is to attach a phonograph to make it perfect.

Long Beach Press-Telegram: According to a recent report, there are 45,000 song writers in the United States; but the radio programs do not reflect the variety such diversity of talent should produce.

Dallas News: Our school generation has its perils in grade crossing, too.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Jimmie and His Mother

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

JUST before Christmas time, eight-year-old Jimmie was admitted to an orphanage in San Francisco. The sympathetic nurse in charge of the infirmary was much concerned because of the unnatural sadness of the boy's face.

All of her tactful efforts to make him feel at home seemed fruitless. She took him out on the lawn and showed him the splendidly equipped playgrounds; pointed out to him the cottages where little folks lived in make-believe family groups; described to him the joys of a vacation trip back into the mountains; told him about the elaborate preparations for the coming Christmas time; and assured him that he would receive presents as well as those who had been there longer. But to all her beguiling words, the deeply troubled face remained unresponsive.

The child's sadness troubled the nurse. She watched him on the playground. Surely he could not withstand the contagion of those happy children! But day after day she would see him standing aloof from the others, his shoulders drooped like a little old man, watching the game as though it were a duty, but taking no active part.

Christmas festivities brought radiant happiness to the scores of children at the home. There was a beautiful Christmas tree, carol singing, games, a sumptuous turkey dinner!

The day after Christmas the nurse accosted Jimmie. "Did you have a nice Christmas?" she asked.

The boy looked at her with big blue eyes. She saw that same settled look of sadness, a sadness seemingly too deep for tears.

"Things was awful nice. I got a knife, an' a ball, an' a top," he answered.

"And wasn't the dinner scrumptious?"

"Yes, mam, but I didn't—" he hesitated.

"What is it, Jimmie? Maybe I can help you." The understanding nurse took him into motherly arms.

"I didn't hear from my mother—" The boy was near sobbing.

"Oh, well! You shouldn't worry. Perhaps she was too busy."

The boy pulled away and looked up at the nurse with brimming eyes. "If I just knew she was busy—but if she didn't get a job she didn't have nothin' to eat—"

"There, Jimmie, we'll see about that right away. Now don't you worry any more."

The nurse hurried to the superintendent's office. A welfare worker was asked to get in touch with Jimmie's mother at once.

The following day, as the nurse started across the playground, she saw Jimmie at play with the others, cavorting about like a carefree fawn. She had scarcely recovered from her surprise when Jimmie espied her and came dashing across the lawn, his face radiant, his body seemingly charged with vitality.

"Oh, Miss ——, my mother *did* come to see me! And say, oh, boy! she has got a job!"

He whirled and started turning cart wheels across the lawn, leaving the nurse standing there, swallowing hard.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Wastepaper Baskets

IN HIS spare time the janitor of a school made up a number of attractive wastepaper baskets, which he presented to the teachers. He would take the discarded cardboard boxes from the downtown stores, reinforce them by nailing small strips to the edges and corners, paint them an attractive color, and then stamp and paint a black or colored silhouette design on each side. The cost for material was only 6 cents per box when finished.

The teachers liked them so much that they wanted them for Christmas and birthday gifts; and now the janitor, who believes in sharing, has turned over his orders and ideas to an unemployed carpenter, who is now working steadily on orders that keep coming in. R. P. S.

Continued Rise in Radio Artistry Forecast in Programs for 1935

As radiocasting emerges into new possibilities for 1935 it is well to commend and recall some of its program trends that are being carried over to the new year and mention some high spots in the programs of the past holiday season.

Most significant in 1934, perhaps, was the preparing of programs especially for radio. Two outstanding periods of this type are the Sigmund Romberg and Prof. William Lyons Phelps program and "The Gibson Family," both on the NBC-WEAF chain on Saturday evenings.

Next was the lengthening of the program periods which culminated in several good hour shows such as the Deems Taylor opera programs, two automobile symphony hours on Sunday evenings at 8, the three-hour "Let's Dance" period on Saturday evenings with three dance orchestras, and the two special two and three quarters hours shows on Christmas and New Year's afternoons, sponsored by another automobile company.

Afternoon Periods

Development of the afternoon periods was another trend distinctly to be favored, and as a result of this pioneering two first-class sponsored periods are now to be heard, the first, Wednesday afternoons at 2 p. m., on the NBC-WJZ chain featuring classical and popular recording artists; the second a Gilbert and Sullivan series to be heard on the same chain, beginning Jan. 22, Tuesday afternoons at 3 p. m.

Finally a general raising of the intellectual level, entertainment value, artistry and number of programs was shown, so rapidly at times that listeners often had a choice on certain evenings with disappointment lurking over their inability to tune in several good programs at the same hour.

Chamber Music

In the field of serious music the Sunday evening concerts, already mentioned, the afternoon Music Guild chamber music recitals, the "Piano Pointers," periods of Abrams Chasins, NBC's Sunday Morning Musicales, the afternoon concerts of the Philadelphia, the New York and Minneapolis symphony orchestras were evidences of the good serious fare to be had.

For individual artistry the regular recitals of Lawrence Tibbett, Gladys Swarthout, Rosa Ponselle, Grete Stueckgold, Rose Bampton, John McCormack, John Charles Thomas, Grace Moore and the various individual recitals, such as Heifetz and Zimbalist, gave evidence that the "big names" are always worthy of courtship by radio.

Dramatic Programs

In the field of drama the hour period of popular modern plays on Sunday afternoons at 2:30 on the NBC-WJZ chain was the outstanding example of sponsored dramatic program. For sheer entertainment the Alexander Woolcott programs on Sunday venings at 9 and his bits of nonsense with Beatrice Lillie and Noel Coward on Christmas and New Year afternoons were noteworthy.

Perhaps the most impressive program of the year was the reradiocast of the Christmas world-wide shortwave program of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Listeners were taken in succession to many corners of the globe to hear of the daily activities of the subjects of King George V. The simple unannounced speech of the King and the weaving together of various groups singing "God Save the King" from all over the British Empire formed a remarkably thrilling experience. A. D. H.

[A Radio Review appears each Wednesday]

Utility Rate Survey Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—Students at the University of New Hampshire college of engineering, have been selected to take part in a survey of public utility rates, financed as a student-aid project, according to Prof. Leon W. Hitchcock. The area to be covered will be the towns and cities adjoining Durham.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Resolutions*

By THE HAGERS

SAID GANDER JIM, "I'D LIKE TO HEAR YOUR RESOLUTIONS FOR NEW YEAR."
"I FIND, THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, EACH DAY BRINGS ME A LESSON IN SOME WAY
THAT MAKES TOMORROW'S PATH MORE PLAIN: WHAT TO DISCARD, WHAT THINGS TO GAIN.
I CANNOT LIST THEM, AS I SHOULD; I'M JUST RESOLVED THAT I'LL BE GOOD."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Why "Unemployables"?

REVISED plans for meeting America's tremendous relief problem deserve general support—and careful examination. The proposals announced in Washington for shifting millions of men from a federal dole to jobs on public works must be welcomed by every one who has felt, or even seen, the ordinary man's eagerness to escape dependence on alms when offered self-respecting work.

And there is reassurance in the statement of Relief Administrator Hopkins that job relief costs only 15 per cent more than direct relief. The National Industrial Conference Board had estimated 50 per cent. Probably the amount varies according to the proportion of labor and materials required on any specific job. The extra cost of job relief is chiefly for material. And against that there should be deducted whatever value there may be in the building, bridge, road or other construction which results.

Right there is one of the points deserving careful examination. Secretary Ickes apparently is convinced from his experience as Public Works Administrator that billions of dollars and millions of men can be usefully employed on housing projects or subsistence farms. But no one knows better than Mr. Ickes the difficulty of putting out federal funds rapidly and honestly on public works. We must look a long way beyond blueprints in any such program. For in so far as it does result in useful construction some of the cost above what would have been spent as doles for the men employed should be deducted.

But after all the human costs of unemployment are the greatest—the losses of morale and self-respect, of confidence in one's self and in an economic and political system which cannot find work for those eager to work. There is the belief too that idle hands will become as the old axiom has it, "tools of the devil," and find some type of criminal or destructive employment. There is also the difficulty that men, long workless, experience of not becoming "rusty," of retaining the "feel" of their work, their skill and adaptability.

And that brings up a second point in which the new program needs to be most seriously questioned. It provides for turning back to the care of local relief agencies all those now drawing federal funds whose unemployment is not a result of the depression. Perhaps for the sake of a simpler description these people, estimated by Mr. Hopkins to comprise about 20 per cent of the federal relief rolls, have been labeled "unemployables." The plan to require local agencies to provide for these people should relieve the Federal Government of a burden which ought not properly to have been put upon it. Greater knowledge of needs and less opportunity for abuses should give local administration an advantage—and a needed incentive.

But the thoughtless tendency to condemn 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 Americans as "unemployables" should be vigorously resisted. Some of the persons thus labeled are disabled or aged. But even then in many cases they would like to be employed in some manner, and to some extent a large number of them could be employed under a right adjustment of the economic and social system. Of course many might not follow a wage earner's routine. But mentally and physically most of them might be "gainfully" employed.

For instance, what of the grandmothers whose truly "productive labor" adds such a tremendous lot to the nation's income of well-being and happiness? They are neither unemployable nor unemployed.

And even in a stricter sense, many of the inept or ignorant or shiftless are not genuinely unemployable. They merely put a greater test upon the community which seeks to give them employment. We must not too readily accept the assumption that there must be "permanent unemployment" or men and women who are permanently "unemployable." When thought is turned more toward developing employment there will be less condemning of individuals as unfit and more recognition of the fact that it is the qualities of ignorance, laziness, fear and dependence which make unemployment. They should not be riveted onto any group, but should be given less employment by the whole community.

"An Opportunity to Improve"

REITERATION is said often to be an effective form of argument. It may be hoped that this is true in respect of the recommendation repeated this year by the United States Civil Service Commission that postmasterships in first-, second- and third-class post offices and other administrative offices which are not policy determining, should be filled by competitive examination instead of by political wirepulling.

Stronger arguments than mere reiteration are available to support the proposal. The commission points out that these are purely business offices and have no proper relation to politics. Also it points out that the filling of postmasterships through promotion of worthy subordinates would improve the morale of the service.

Comparable considerations run through the whole field of governmental employment. President Roosevelt recognized this when in his book, "On Our Way," he said. "We need a trained personnel in government. We need disinterested as well as broad-gauged public officials." He continued, "Here is an example of an opportunity that we still have before us—an opportunity to improve government service, to lessen partisanship in that service and to give, especially to the younger men and women, the chance to take part in practical governmental work."

The postal service is, of course, only one branch of the federal service and there are others which offer probably greater attraction to young men and women with initiative and an interest in public affairs. The President's words would warrant a much broader study than has been made of the possibilities of making all branches of the government service really inviting to persons in quest of a career where merit counts.

But a good place to start in such a drive is with the postmasterships and kindred nonpolicy forming offices which have too long been pawns of politics. The President and members of Congress who profess allegiance to the merit system will accomplish much if they earnestly get behind this recommendation already a year old and put it into law.

The Press on Trial, Too

BRUNO HAUPTMANN'S trial, which begins at Flemington, N. J., today, offers newspapers an opportunity to render important service—or merely to exploit the morbid inclinations of readers. The Lindbergh case is important not simply because of the widespread sentimental interest in the child and its famous parents but because the crime of which Hauptmann is accused epitomized and brought home to individuals who might otherwise have remained unconcerned the national problem of kidnaping.

Publication of the news on this trial need not be, but nevertheless can be, quite contrary to the public interest and to the interests of those involved in the case. The recent Washington conference on crime heard the views of three prominent editors who stressed the need of factual reporting of "outlaws' ways and byways." Factual reporting of the Hauptmann trial is most urgently needed, but the less reporters are encouraged to take advantage of the latitude implied in the "ways and byways" phrase the better.

This is not the time to tell what the prisoner eats for breakfast, or in what style of dress his wife appears in court. Nor is there need to retell in type the gruesome story that filled newspapers two and a half years ago. The need now is that justice be served. And the possibility of a trial's becoming a "newspaper trial" is always too great. Editor and Publisher, in a recent editorial, makes clear to newspapers their position at Flemington:

> Let there be no Roman holiday enacted by newspaper men at Flemington! The truth belongs to the people, but it can be told in orderly fashion, without hysteria and unseemly zeal. The public will be judging the integrity of the press as well as the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

Newspapermen should stick that in their notebooks. The growing public enlightenment on the crime problem puts the press in an increasingly intense searchlight of public examination. Some readers may want reports put into a mold—given the usual melodramatic twists which many crime reporters are encouraged to employ even at the expense of accurate presentation of the news. But the bulk of American news readers are interested in the Hauptmann trial for something more than the "story." The Lindbergh kidnaping, and the surprising arrest, more than two years later, of the Bronx carpenter, have a significance which can be properly dramatized only by thoroughly honest and well-considered presentation of the facts.

The newspapers, too, are on trial as "Jersey justice" opens court.

Avian Parking Space

Tanager, robin and sparrow,
Grosbeak, warbler and wren
The children of gladness gather
In clearing and grove and fen.

BIRD lovers, even those living in skyscraper apartments, have an opportunity to contribute to the well-being and safety of their bird friends in an unusual project in New York City, described in a letter that appeared on the Garden page last Monday. The New York Bird and Tree Club has come into possession of nine acres of woodland on the Bronx River in the New York Botanical Garden. Their greatest need at present is for a fence to insure the safety of the birds, trees and wild flowers in the area, and they are asking for contributions. Food and shelter will be provided for the birds, and many that would otherwise be transients will be induced to stay.

Who can measure in dollars and cents the joy that comes from watching a black-capped chickadee hang head down from a piece of swinging suet, pausing now and then to call out a merry dee-dee-dee to the onlooker? Chickadees of course will come in abundance as will juncos, song sparrows, vireos, wood thrushes and perhaps even a beautiful cardinal with his cheery whistle and flashing colors.

Birds are quick to find entrance where loving thought bids them welcome and they repay practically and esthetically any care shown them. Later the New York Bird and Tree Club hopes to establish arboretums in other states, thus providing many homes for "the children of gladness."

Many Crowded Hours

Book of the Day

IN SPITE of the singular title (ONE CROWDED HOUR, by Count Bohdan K. de Castellane. London: George Allen & Unwin. 12s.), a good many hours and a whole host of sparkling anecdotes are crowded into the autobiography of Count Bohdan de Castellane, a Russo-Polish nobleman of French descent who fought in a Moslem regiment against the Turks in the World War, and who now lives in England. Hours in prewar Russia, the Ukraine, Poland, Bessarabia, the Caucasian oil fields, White Russia, slide by on a current of kindly conviviality. Interspersed are more somber moments, serving as an introduction to almost unbelievable tales of the war and the Bolshevik Revolution.

Perhaps the most interesting parts of Count de Castellane's book are those in which he tells of his meetings with the famous and already legendary Rasputin. Count de Castellane knew Rasputin well. Far from seeing in him the sinister figure generally depicted, Count de Castellane says "Rasputin was never a monk or a priest; neither was he a holy devil nor a saint. He was a simple peasant from Siberia. . . . This peasant did not have sufficient understanding to realize that his brain was inadequate to cope with state problems. One thing, however, may be said of him—he honestly believed that he was helping the Tsar and Russia by giving his advice, for which he asked nothing in exchange."

Magnetic and quiet-voiced, Rasputin used frequently to call at Count de Castellane's apartment in Petrograd. He never had any money, though he could have made any sums he liked by taking bribes for proposing names to the Tsar for appointments to high positions. Once he was offered 200,000 roubles to leave Petrograd. He refused.

One day, Rasputin heard that Count de Castellane was going to Moscow. "You are sure to have a compartment to yourself and there will be two berths in it," the old man said. "Won't you invite me to go with you, for then I shall get a free journey to Moscow? I have no money at all."

Approaching Moscow, Rasputin suddenly said—not for the first time—"Can you lend me ten roubles? I haven't any money. . . . I am going to stay with a friend," he went on, "but ought to have a little cash to pay for the cab and other small expenses." This is a very different picture from the one that the world has learned to accept—thanks largely to the efforts of sensational novelists, journalists and scenario writers.

Altogether, the reading public owes Count de Castellane a debt of gratitude, not merely for "debunking" the Rasputin legend but for writing one of the most attractive books about Russia that has appeared for a long while.

From Museum to Crow's Nest

OUR present home really isn't ours at all: it's the furniture's. Never would Dick and I have taken this Grand Central Station of a home if it hadn't been a "marvelous place for the furniture." Never would the living room—30 by 35 feet in area with a 14-foot ceiling—or this "royal bedchamber" have seemed inviting "if it hadn't been for the furniture."

Such familiar phrases! And the additional rooms, high-vaulted and spacious, are assuredly too barny for Dick and me, a fireside type of couple. Still, most of the furniture, massive and plentiful, is not accomplishing anything. It isn't serving us. It isn't earning its board and keep — the heavy rent, that is.

So we have decided to rebalance our budget. Yes, if we take a smaller place — something less pretentious, less expensive—we can spread out as far as Florida for a winter month.

House - hunting began last week and many were the small apartments looked at, but many of them would have necessitated our remaining in Florida because, as Dick said, "this place in summer would be hotter than Florida." We shook our heads dismally.

* * *

"How about a penthouse?" nonchalantly asked the renting agent in our building. We guessed he hadn't been listening when we explained that we had decided to Florida's advantage, rather than to the landlord's. But the agent smiled benignly, and we followed wonderingly in his wake.

The sign on the big tin door was very impressive: "To North and South Penthouses." "Ours," as the agent referred to it, was the North.

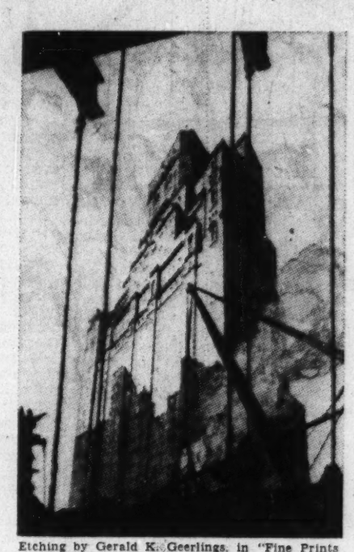
Well, the entire outlay would have fitted in our present living room.

"We'd never get all our furniture in here," Dick pointed out.

Then the thought hit us: we could get less in. The pure, simple logic of it was delightful. I experienced the same grinning joy when, as a child, I discovered that my particular *bête noire*, the figure 8, could be successfully executed by closing up as an S. But instantly another S smote us, Sentimentality. Of course, by arranging the piano nearer the desk and the buffet nearer both, we *could* manage a white stretch of sand in place of a white stretch of snow. We hadn't as yet agreed to disposing of any pieces; but this very necessity loomed if our new home was not to resemble a storage warehouse.

* * *

No use denying it, if we expected to make the grade we would have to bail out. The struggle, practicality versus sentimentality, was waged even as we stood spellbound before the view from the North Penthouse living room. The only immense thing about this room was its outlook. The tapering silhouettes of the world's famous skyscrapers marched across the rosy evening horizon; the stadium of one of the world's best known tennis clubs looked like a tiny bandstand, and we could hear the faint ping of rackets far below.



Etching by Gerald K. Geerlings, in "Fine Prints of the Year 1930," Courtesy of the Publishers, Minton Balch and Co., New York, and Holton and Co., London.

Olympus

The agent was beckoning us on to the solitary bedroom with its sloping walls.

"How could we get the beds in here?" I groaned. Twin beds they were, but not the regulation size because Grandpa hadn't been. However, swift was the counterthought. For years we'd wanted to have them cut down—now we had an excuse.

The agent, with true dramatic sense, kept the dessert till the last. With a knowing twinkle in his eye, he led us through a glass door, up an outside winding staircase and suddenly we were "monarchs of all we surveyed"—and we surveyed about everything.

"Plenty of ventilation up here," he waved his hand expansively. And indeed the circular porch, highest point in the vicinity, put the living-room view out of focus.

* * *

Timorously we asked the price, for though the rooms below were Lilliputian, still each tiny room had two or three exposures and certainly this upper deck must send the rent as sky-high as it was itself.

"You're old tenants," he murmured appreciatively. "We wouldn't like to lose you."

We wondered how much extra *that* meant on our stipulated maximum, but we had underestimated our man. His appreciation of old tenants was apparently genuine, for the rental was so alluring we could hardly wait to pay it.

The tussle was over—practicality victor. We were to cease being caretakers. We were to own a small but adequate amount of furniture, rather than be owned by a museum. We had decided to let sturdy pieces fulfill their destiny by conveniencing others instead of inconveniencing us.

So now our drop-leaf table serves another so that its leaves are never dropped. The man who cleans our rugs has bought two: the green for his wife, the mulberry as a surprise gift for his mother-in-law, which refreshing attitude brought us no little delight. The Godey parchment lamp shade is now shining in the home of a friend, and there we can greet its quaint figures as often as we choose. Gone, too, are the kitchen chairs. But even with those going our broth hasn't a chance of being spoiled: there is room in the new kitchen for only one cook.

In this manner our inventory has dwindled and tomorrow we move into the crow's nest. Penthouse, to you. J. P.

A British-American Heritage

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my gratitude for the excellent summary of the Sir Austen Chamberlain statement on the friendship of England and America given in a recent Monitor broadcast. Such thoughts cannot come too often in these times when we are not too sure that wars between nations of the world are over. But I think we can be sure that war between Great Britain and America is too remote to be considered. The amazing achievement of a peace that has been maintained between the two nations since 1814, with a 3000-mile unfortified border between Canada and the United States, supports this position. In that time there have been "to the breaking-point" controversies aplenty.

Among reasons assigned we hear kinship and common language. There is one fundamental, and I believe the real, reason why the maintenance of this long peace has been possible. I refer to that system of jurisprudence known as the common law of England. The American colonists brought with them that common law and on that foundation the United States Government and the States have remained English. There was no American revolution against the common law of England, developed progressively from the time of King Alfred and the Magna Carta. Every American law school must have its volumes of English cases, so often cited in the decisions of our American law courts. "To the common law, which applied these principles of freedom, the English subject owes all his liberty." And that common law is also our inheritance.

Kinship and the will to peace are not enough. I believe it is the justice mind that has been developed through generations of English and Americans who have been brought up under the fundamentals of the great common law of the English-speaking peoples that has made possible the peaceful settlement of controversies between the two nations. SAMUEL W. MENDUM

Boston

A Nearer Far East

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Although Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond sends word from Japan that no few persons will be able to neutralize, alter, arrest or give new direction to the forces of conflict forming the Far Eastern problem, means exist by which a few persons could engender enough understanding to bring effective action.

The obstacles to be overcome reveal the key. The issues have been rendered delicate and explosive by indifference and ignorance as regards the Far East. Clear away these mists of misunderstanding by bringing understanding on the greatest possible scale.

This may be done by meeting two principal requirements. They are: (1) Someone sufficiently experienced in the science of public opinion to plan and direct the necessary program of enlightenment; (2) the backing of an institution of such broad scope as the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace or one of the Rockefeller funds.

The first objective will be the bringing of knowledge of Japan to thinking people of the United States, or Great Britain, as the forerunner of understanding. Full use must be made of the three powerful avenues of understanding—print, picture, and the spoken word. However, any attempt to flood the nation with treatises on Japan cannot succeed. Regard must be had for the countless and complex group formations of society and for common denominators of interest between these groups and the knowledge it is desired to bring to them. That is why experienced direction is needed. Then, after a few years, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States should find no cause to say, as Hiroshi Saito said a few days ago:

"There appears to be misunderstanding of our views." FRED BERTRAM

Toronto, Can.

"Money: The Human Conflict"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am very appreciative of the attention you have given my book, "Money: The Human Conflict," as well as the kind praise of your reviewer, Mr. H. B. Elliston. Such comment from one so thoroughly versed in the subject is like ambrosia. As, however, time is so urgent with the reviewer that he must comment as he reads, certain phases of an author's treatment are sometimes not given the proper emphasis.

Mr. Elliston, in speaking of my attribution of Roman money difficulties to currency mismanagement, refers to the theory of Sir Archibald Alison that the fall of Rome was caused by depletion of precious ore reserves. Alison's theory was not overlooked, but was discarded for several reasons. Instead of metal shortage, evidence leads us to believe that the metals were in abundant supply. Rome was a "creditor on international account," and money was flowing toward Rome in the form of tribute and proconsular revenues. Moreover, depletion of mines, if a factor in the Roman collapse, would equally have been a factor in Byzantium, the territory of which was included within the Roman Empire, but the evidence is that money was in the greatest abundance in Byzantium.

We know, of course, that money shortage did become acute in the later Roman Empire, but the real explanation is not that money scarcity produced debasement and mismanagement, but that debasement and currency mismanagement produced scarcity.

Mr. Elliston, I am confident, will not, on second thought, believe I have attempted to interpret all history in terms of monetary experience. My philosophy of money, which I have tried to develop from historical data and without dogma, is that the money problem is not, essentially, one of ratios, standards, supplies, or mechanics, but one of intellectual control and moral restraint.

Norman, Okla. ELGIN GROSECLOSE

When the Banks Closed

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A writer in this column said that when the new President came into power on March 4, 1933, he found all the banks closed and business without a leader. He told how heroically he and his Administration struggled to solve the economic problem left them by the preceding Chief Executive.

The necessity for closing the banks was partly due to the inexcusable lack of co-operation on the part of Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Hoover and his aides made many overtures, but the President-Elect would not listen, for he wanted to start from the bottom and seemed to have little concern about justice to the Hoover Administration or to the millions of people who might have been saved much suffering if he had been responsive to the urgent appeals of the President.

Ferndale, Mich. GULA M. GAMBER

Mirror of Opinion

The Resurgence of Spiritual Values

IN THE MIDST of the heated debate of political issues and economic policies, one is often struck by the quick and eager response manifested whenever the discussion strikes a deeper note, and emphasis is laid upon the moral and spiritual values involved in modern problems. . . . The modern mind is impatient of dogma, but it is likewise tired of husks and straw. . . . Underneath lies a deep feeling that the problems of the age are more spiritual than economic, and that their solution is to be found in a richer humanity, a loftier moral earnestness.

We cannot escape the conviction that the present world is waiting for moral leadership. . . . Men are saved, not by what they deny, but by what they affirm.

The overruling wisdom, the all-pervading power, the all-embracing goodness of God, the capacity of the human soul for moral victory, the unshakable authority of the spiritual ideal—these are the structural bases of sound thinking and noble living. And the hearts of men are hungry for these things. . . .

Let a prophet arise whose soul is on fire with truth, whose voice rings a challenge to the spiritual inertia of the world, who "speaks with authority and not as the scribes"; and who shall say what new levels of moral achievement might not be attained? Mankind is weary of skepticism, it is hungry for a larger faith.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

He Ought to Know

"I SWEAR that I will never place another gun across my shoulder to go to another country to fight, and the only way we can stop wars is by allowing only those who are able to fight themselves to vote on the question."

No. These are not the words of a parlor pink or pacifist, but an excerpt from a speech delivered in Charleston, W. Va., by Brig. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, late of the fighting United States Marines.—*Pittsburgh Press.*

The Wide Horizon

Wanted—Laws for Refugees

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Sisley Huddleston

THE whole problem of hospitality to foreigners has been brought up in various forms since the Marseilles assassinations. This crime, committed on French soil, by a member of a terrorist association which had found refuge in a number of countries—though Hungary was singled out specially as having given facilities to the organization—determined one of those periods of combing out of aliens throughout Europe. Some perfectly innocent persons, living peaceably and earning their living in exile, voluntary or forced, were obliged to move. One must regret that our civilization should thus harry harmless folk, on the ground that they were not born in the place in which they settle.

France has a particularly fine tradition of welcoming men and women of alien birth. It assimilates them. They become more French than the French. It would hardly be too much to say that France would not be France were it not for the large influx of non-French. They have brought their own culture which they have added to the common stock. They or their descendants are among the most famous and honored Frenchmen. Indeed I have sometimes been tempted to elaborate the paradox—which has some basis of fact—that those who have historically brought most to France are the men and women who are most doubtfully French.

It is in the melting pot that France has become what it is. On the whole, the French appreciate the fundamental condition of their greatness—namely, that since the Romans came they, more than any other European nation, have lain on the highroad of the Continent. France is the boulevard on which men of all races meet and make their intellectual exchanges. France is, as it were, the common denominator of the Continent. It is a synthesis. It attracts and radiates all influences.

* * *

There have been material reasons for an exceptional incursion since the war. First there was the swarm of visitors in the days of prosperity. Second there was the influx of workers, invited by the authorities to supplement the inadequate supply of labor. France was not only willing, it was anxious to accept anyone who had anything to bring, whether it was money to spend, work to offer, or ideas to throw into the pool. France had need of them. It thrived on them.

It is therefore unfortunate that the economic crisis should have provoked, in parliamentary circles, a feeling of resentment against the foreign worker. In my own experience, that opposition is not exercised in the factories and the fields where the foreigner is accepted without demur. But political considerations lead the authorities to cut down the margin of employed foreigners. It seems hard on them, after having been encouraged to make their home in France, to be squeezed out. But though there are hard cases, they mostly arise from the labor conditions and not from direct interference by the Administration.

The aspect of the matter which has received most attention is that of political refugees. They certainly trouble France. To France and other European countries, came, in the generations before the war, the friends of Italian liberty, the Socialist leaders from Germany, the revolutionaries of Russia. France sheltered all who felt themselves oppressed. The right of asylum was looked upon as inalienable. It was a duty imposed on any country which called itself civilized, and proudly accepted. Nobody dreamed of abolishing the laws of hospitality. The doors were freely open to anyone in difficulties because of his opinions.

* * *

Since the war, France has welcomed everybody. The White Russians came here, and it would have been hard for France to prevent them from plotting against the Soviets. The anti-Fascists fled to France from Italy and found many sympathizers. The men who overturned the monarchy in Spain lived in France. There was actually official help extended to the Germans who disliked Hitler—or who were disliked by Hitler. Diplomatic complications have resulted from this continuance of the liberal tradition.

But there is now raised, following the Marseilles murders and the accusations of Yugoslavia, the question of whether, and in what way, these rights should be restricted. Where is the political refugee to go? And if he is Blue is he to be welcomed, and if he is Red is he to be spurned? And is he to live alone or in little colonies? And is the individual or the colony to be subjected to constant surveillance?

Certainly there is need, in the state of Europe, of strict rules for refugees. They cannot be allowed to conspire, even to train themselves to commit criminal deeds, on foreign soil. They will thus be abusing the laws of hospitality. They will be compromising the country which receives them. They will not only be guilty of acts of terrorism, but of crimes which may involve Europe in war.

There must be drawn up, for the guidance and for the protection of hospitable countries, an international convention, in which shall be defined the obligations of refugees toward the country which receives them and the obligations of the country in the supervision of refugees. The League of Nations has a new task, delicate but essential.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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BOSTON, JANUARY 2, 1935

Drawn by Robert Blattner

The Machine Age—and After

By Lothrop Stoddard

THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD presents an amazing paradox. Viewed from one angle, we see what is known as Western civilization spreading rapidly throughout the globe. This civilization appears essentially mechanistic. Its emphasis is upon machinery driven by the immense sources of power which material science has succeeded in tapping.

The logical implications of these developments are as obvious as they are far-reaching. The machine clearly tends to unify the planet, in an economic sense. The practical benefits of an economically united and efficiently run world seem to be incalculable. Material science already makes theoretically possible a high general level of economic well-being. Surely, an alluring prospect to a war-racked and depression-ridden age!

It certainly allures all those who see our troubles solved by a close-knit world unity transcending not merely economic barriers but also national and racial lines. Whatever immediate concessions such international planners may feel obliged to make, the ultimate goal of most internationalist thinking is a planet-wide federation capable of running the world efficiently and powerful enough to enforce its decisions. Although we usually call this "internationalism," such a world order could hardly fail rapidly to evolve into something beyond a federation of nations; into a world state of truly *cosmopolitan* character.

Yet right here bobs up the other side of our paradox: despite all this planning, few signs of such a world order are today visible. On the contrary, never have national and racial divisions been more pronounced. We get the contradictory spectacle of men talking one way and acting in quite another. The most eloquent appeals to self-interest appear to have no real effect upon their conduct.

Why? Thoroughgoing internationalists usually ascribe it to ignorance, prejudice, the dead hand of outworn institutions, and similar things. Yet, making due allowance for all such matters, do they fully explain the world-wide scope of the stubborn resistance to anything like the world order of our international planners? May there not exist other factors left out of the reckoning?

Perchance we may get a clue to the dilemma when we consider the character of the cosmopolitan internationalism which prevails today. Concentrating as it does upon the economic aspects of a mechanistic civilization, it is essentially materialistic in its aims and it views mankind almost wholly in a materialistic way. Most internationalists incline toward the doctrine known as "economic determinism." This theory asserts that human actions and motives are basically due to economic causes.

But is this true? When present-day internationalists cite economic determinism, are they not making much the same mistake as the laissez-faire liberals of a century ago, with their concept of an imaginary "economic man" consistently guided by shrewd and calculating self-interest? So it would appear, because we now know that the economic man is a myth. We likewise know that mankind is, primarily, not rationalistic but emotional. Lastly, we know that man's emotional

nature cannot be described solely in terms of passion and prejudice but also as idealistic and spiritual. Convictions move men to action more profoundly than does mere self-interest. When ideals and economics really clash, economics is apt to get the worst of it. And that is just what seems to be happening today.

What are some of the ideals which rise spontaneously in opposition to a world order run on an efficiency basis? They are those involved in the concepts of nationality, race and culture. Mankind has never been an economic or political unit. On the contrary, men have always been widely differentiated in blood, temperament and ways of life. Now these differences are not only hard facts to be reckoned with, they are profoundly significant in themselves.

Race is more than skin deep. Historic cultures like those of Europe and the Far East root in the very fiber of the peoples which have engendered them. Human groups, from primitive tribes to great nations, spring from an instinct known as "consciousness of kind" that is implanted, not merely in men but throughout the animate world as well.

We can now realize the full significance of the dilemma that confronts us. No one will seriously deny that our mechanistic civilization logically implies an increasing degree of human cooperation; that *some* sort of a world order is needed if our civilization is to endure. Yet can it be a world order which puts economic considerations ahead of everything else? At such a price, may not men refuse even the boon of material prosperity?

This tends to explain the paradox of our civilization. Western civilization has conquered the material world, *but it has not changed man.* Its triumphs have been over the forces of nature. From nature, modern civilization has wrested innumerable secrets, has harnessed illimitable powers, and has thereby so transformed the scheme of things that we live today in a material world differing not merely in degree but in kind from the world even of our immediate ancestors.

Yet in this transformed material world man remains substantially unchanged. That is true even of those Western peoples who have lived through the whole transformative cycle produced by the new techniques they themselves created. It is truer still of other races on whom those changes have burst like a tornado, uprooting their established order and strewing the ground with wreckage which must be cleared away before new construction is possible. Superficial Westernization of Oriental lands should not deceive us. The deeper effects of the process are as yet barely visible. The task of genuine adaptation in a fresh synthesis has hardly begun.

Will it succeed? We do not yet know, for throughout the East there are many disquieting portents. Even Japan, a star pupil, has not yet qualified for her graduation diploma. There is something very wrong with this semi-Westernized Japan; something that cuts deeper than cramped acres and a redundant birth rate.

China is in far worse plight. The old China has been literally torpedoed by the explosive impact of Western civilization. A whole social order is shattered, apparently beyond repair. A civilization older than the pyramids is foundering before our eyes like a great ship going down at sea. And that disorientated mass of humanity comprises more than one-fifth of all mankind.

India, the next largest human aggregate, is another portentous question mark.

Then there is the problem of the "backward" races, especially those of Africa. Unlike the Orientals, these folk had no well-marked civilizations to shatter. Yet this very absence of achievement renders them dubious candidates for true Westernization. Thus far, our mechanistic civilization seems to have exerted upon them a mainly disruptive influence, breaking down their primitive codes and cultures but giving little in return.

Thus, neither in Asia nor in Africa, is there any immediate likelihood of a true synthesis of native and Western elements.

But the West itself is not today unified—save, perhaps, in a mechanistic sense. And the present trends of our machine technique—standardizing, hybridizing, vulgarizing—have aroused a growing revolt of idealistic and cultural factors threatened with disintegration. They refuse to subordinate, to efface themselves. Why? In the last analysis, because our mechanistic civilization has not yet shown that it has any commensurate values to offer.

All this throws grave doubt upon internationalist programs, as they are framed today. What seems to be needed is a fresher, wider approach to the problem; a clear realization that no genuine solution can be formulated until all its elements are duly taken into account.

To establish a world order which will harmonize such diverse elements may, to many persons, sound like a utopian dream. Yet all attempts to found a world order based upon economic motives and urged by arguments addressed chiefly to the sentiments of fear or material self-interest have thus far failed.

However, by changing our mental focus now we can hope to resolve the dilemma which confronts our age. Many persons with the highest motives fall into the current mistake of viewing world affairs almost exclusively in terms of economics and politics. Such persons are apt to pin their hopes upon international institutions such as the World Court and the League of Nations or upon the signing of international agreements like the Kellogg Pact. They often forget that, in the last analysis, all these are political machinery which functions, not of itself, but by virtue of the power generated by its makers and by the spirit of the times.

At present, the idealism of the world is a house divided against itself. Cosmopolitan internationalism tends to antagonize traditional loyalties to nation, race and culture. A broader, better-balanced world vision is needed in order to harmonize idealisms today divergent, thereby uniting them behind a truly constructive program for common ends.

DYNAMIC ENERGY

Rittase

Department of Foreign Affairs, Hsinking, Manchoukou

"THE OLD CHINA HAS BEEN LITERALLY TORPEDOED BY THE EXPLOSIVE IMPACT OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION"

To say that such a vision is needed does not mean that it is certain. We cannot count on its coming as a matter of course. It must be worked for. And, in our confused present-day world, it may seem hard to imagine just how so great a change can be brought about.

Fortunately, certain portents indicate that we stand on the threshold of an era wherein material forces will no longer go so largely unfettered. The materialistic character of our times is a logical outcome of the situation brought about by the sudden advent of the machine. Although power-driven machinery came in with the later decades of the eighteenth century, it became a major factor only toward the middle of the nineteenth century—when it swiftly and utterly transformed the face of things.

Here was something absolutely novel. Within a few decades, the Western peoples broke the immemorial tempo of material progress and leaped clear over into a new, self-made world. Hitherto mankind's material progress had been a very gradual evolution. Its tools, although more numerous, were merely elaborations of those invented in ancient times. A few instruments like the printing press and the mariner's compass were about the only notable innovations. Man's control over natural resources had likewise not greatly expanded. With the exception of gunpowder, he had tapped no new sources of material energy since remote antiquity.

Suddenly, astoundingly, all was changed. The hidden forces of nature yielded themselves wholesale, as though at the wave of a magician's wand. Man had, indeed, entered a new material world. What was he to do? Obviously, he had to fit himself into this strange new world. Also, the adaptation had to be both quick and continuous, because this new world was constantly and rapidly changing. Thus, readaptation has been the insistent problem which has confronted Western man during the last 100 years.

This adaptive process seemed, on the surface, to be concerned almost wholly with material aspects. Actually, the changed character of our civilization called for spiritual adaptations no less sweeping. But these were not self-evident, so they were neglected, and a predominantly materialistic philosophy was evolved. Its consequences were the great war and in the chaotic state of our present-day world.

Yet the very magnitude of his misfortunes appears to be arousing modern man to his perilous situation and spurring him on to seek a solution. More and more, men of vision see the remedy in a better understanding of the relation between the material and the spiritual. This implies the discrediting of purely materialistic attitudes and an increasing concentration upon spiritual problems. And that means the advent of an era devoted largely to the things of mind and soul—in short, to the coming of a characteristically spiritual and cultural age.

Such an age would naturally produce a better-balanced life and a type of thinking which can best be described as enlightened realism—a broad appreciation of all the varied elements in the problems that confront us, and a mental attitude enabling us to deal with those problems in sane, constructive fashion.

Enlightened realism would avoid the pitfalls which beset much present-day thinking. Men would cease to pin their faith on phrases and formulas or upon the automatic action of laws and institutions. They would deal with problems by striving to formulate a correct *method* of action. By thinking in terms of a *process*, they would gain and retain the flexible attitude and the open mind needed to lead us out of our present troubles into better times.

Our world today looks dark. But there is light ahead. And modern man is on the march.

Music in the East

Its Strange Fascination Is Persuading Leopold Stokowski, Celebrated Orchestra Conductor, to Put Aside His Baton and Seek New Harmonies in the Streets and Byways of the Orient

By Janet Mabie

When Leopold Stokowski sails away to the Orient it will be for a very good and simple reason. He likes the Orient. And he likes its music. A story, which has the advantage of being fact, and which has its setting in Paris about two years ago, will indicate the liking better than academic words could.

Stokowski, Richard Hammond, brother of young John Hays Hammond the inventor; and Henry Eichheim—whose Oriental compositions have been played numerous times since 1925 by the Philadelphia, Boston and other symphonies—were all in Paris, and due to forgather late in an afternoon at lodgings Stokowski told Eichheim he had taken in a twisted little street on the left bank.

Eichheim could not find the house. Indeed, there seemed to be no such street as the one mentioned, let alone the house. So, happening upon a baker's boy, he inquired whether aught had been seen of a long, thin man with fluffy hair the color of pale golden smoke.

"But certainly," said the youth, adding, "but why are you looking for him here, when he lives—see, way in the distance there, and, moreover around this corner and through that arch?"

Eichheim came at last to the house. A rookery it was, all dark, and gray and forbidding, a very odd place indeed for a self-respecting musician of eminence to be inhabiting.

Pushing open the door, Eichheim made out the dim margins of a stairs, rising sheer, like the cliff of a dream, into the murk.

He began to ascend.

He paused. What was that? That frail, far-off sound?

He climbed a few more steps.

* * *

Music. Music, moreover, that sounded curiously familiar. Music in fact—he discovered as he began to hasten his steps at the risk of no good end in the pitch dark—which sounded strikingly like his own Japanese Nocturne.

A few steps more settled that. It was, indeed, the Japanese Nocturne. Being played very well indeed, too. Eichheim paused in the gloom. How, he asked himself, could the complete orchestra which was palpably playing his piece have crowded itself up these monstrous stairs, instruments and all; and where, in any such tattered bit of architecture, would there be a room large enough to hold an orchestra anyhow?

Feeling, rather than seeing his way, the composer came at last to the top floor. Now the full pattern of his Japanese Nocturne flooded about him in the pocketlike dark.

He rapped on a door. No answer.

He rapped more loudly. The music swelled and swirled and eddied. . . . No answer. . . .

He gave the door a little push. A little harder push. It yielded a little, and then it struck against something.

But it was open enough to permit Eichheim to thrust his head around the edge.

There, on the floor, preventing the door from opening any farther, sat Stokowski, wrapped in a glittering robe of vermilion silk, embroidered with dragons and fine birds; there, beside him, wrapped in an equal robe of ashy-golden satin, sat Richard Hammond. Between their knees the two had an assortment of copper cooking utensils, obviously pirated from the improbable *cuisinière* of the improbable dwelling; and upon the cooking utensils were they beating out, no less brilliantly than intently, the percussion for the Japanese Nocturne, while the pattern of fiddles and flutes, oboes and little bells was coming straight from—the whirling disk of a phonograph in the corner of the room.

Stokowski and Hammond nodded at the composer of the music they were playing, when he made his presence felt around the jamb of the door, but it was as if in a dream, and they did not really comprehend him. "And let me tell you," Eichheim said later, laughing until tears rolled down his cheeks at the recollection of the spectacle, "Stokowski and Hammond were giving a superb performance!"

* * *

Such a brand of liking for and interest in Oriental music has caused Stokowski to save up time, as a miser hoards gold and rubies, so he may have a period sufficient for travel at will and at leisure in the East; not defeated by timetables and the exigencies of professional duties; but free to explore what he and Eichheim are both convinced is an almost boundless field for the Western musical student—provided he is sympathetic.

Their knowledge of Oriental music has grown in close association. They have gone together to the Orient at times. To China and Japan, Bali, Burma, Siam.

There are great symphonic orchestras in the East. Stokowski has been asked to conduct in China and Japan. That ought to be worth seeing, for if the Occident is inclined to consider what it has heard of Oriental music a mere succession of monotonous and cacaphonous sounds, it is equally true that, in the East, the music of the West is considered unenviable. In 1929 Professor Tenabe, then conductor of the Tokyo Imperial Orchestra, was of the opinion that no good music had been written in 300 years.

What will Stokowski find in his travels?

Occidentals, accustomed to music in the streets which is practically limited to an occasional barrel organ and the stray ringing of a bell on the collar of a milk wagon horse, can have little conception of the surroundings he goes to explore.

In the Orient all of life, from its most inconsequential to its most momentous phases, is accompanied by music. The peddling of fish in the streets of Peiping, the begging of alms in the Nanking road, the plying of boatmen up and down yellow rivers, the involved tasks of actors in native theaters, the interspersing of commerce in the bazaars with the beating of woodblocks and skin drums—labor, study, meditation, celebration, the mere prosaic business of moving through the streets on the way from one place to another—all is accompanied by a ceaseless and indispensable music.

True, the Orient has its concert halls, where the customary orchestra comprises two balloon-shaped guitars, a three-string guitar, a violin or two, a flute, a "yang-ch'in" or foreign harpsichord and one small drum; but the truly characteristic music of the East is heard in its byways and its bazaars, its main thoroughfares, its waterways, the spontaneous voice of mankind, spinning an endless music which is as a thread which is never broken.

The ceaselessness is rooted deep in a philosophy. Music was originated in the East to express gratitude for all nature. By imitating the phases of nature the East allied itself harmoniously with nature. Music therefore expresses the whole range of the grave and the gay in life; it heartens the weary, inspires idealism, stirs patriotism and reverence, articulates all the experiences of mankind. To the Oriental the music of his race is the distillation of harmony which has been established between himself, and heaven and earth. There has been small change in the motivation of Oriental music since the far centuries when it was devised to give thanksgiving and expression to the multiplication of human emotions.

There have been a few astonishing periods when music was suppressed. In 200 B. C. an emperor demanded that all instruments, and such manuscripts as existed, be destroyed. . . . For five days in 1464 all music in the Chinese Empire was stopped, in lament for a beauty of the imperial household. But such periods have been rare.

LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI — Wide World Studio

* * *

Confucius believed that music vitally affected the constitution of the state, hence that to govern men rightly was to guide their feelings rightly; and how better than by music "which softens the manners, disarms force by grace, brings nearer and binds together the various elements of society"? In China, students commonly agree that the Emperor Fu Hsi (2952 B. C.) originated the first formal arrangements of music. Inspired by his own gratitude for all nature he devised sounds which would imitate the sounds in nature, arranged after a system which would make them likewise agreeable to the ear. In 2000 B. C. the Emperor Hwang Ti set his ministers to cutting bamboo tubes which could be blown to imitate the notes of the phoenix bird.

A casual traveler in the Orient will say, "It is so noisy!" Well, it is a kind of noise. But it is not pointless or unrhythmic noise.

It did not take Stokowski and Eichheim long, standing at a roadside in Seoul, for instance, to observe that street laborers divide themselves into groups of five, for musical purposes. They have a song which is characteristic of their lazy kind; one sings the refrain, the other four sing what would correspond to our verse. The song is humorous, having to do with the conditions under which such laborers consider it worth their while to work, which are very few and far between.

In Burma it may be possible for Stokowski to hear the fabulous song about the blue flower, though it is not certain. A while ago there was a musical pilgrim of Persian extraction, one Abdul Karim, who came from the north of Burma to teach those in the south some music that he loved. Eichheim encountered him and asked, on a chance, if he would sing the song about the blue flower. But it was gently refused. It seems that the song of the blue flower can only be sung at what would correspond to our hour of 2 o'clock, on a certain afternoon after the rice harvest. And this was another day, and not even 2 o'clock.

It may be that there will be a visit to a certain theater in Java where a

(Continued on Page 15)

Champion of Human Justice

Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Won Fame as a Coal Mine Operator in Colorado Because She Gave Labor a 'Fair Deal'

By Marjorie Shuler

JOSEPHINE ROCHE AT WORK — Wide World

Miss Roche Is Caught by the Camera Conferring With Her New Chief, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MISS JOSEPHINE ROCHE as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury sent me to rummaging over the notes of the day I spent with her in Colorado last July when she was campaigning for election as governor.

When I went back to my hotel that night, I set down as my conclusion that Colorado would be affected according to whether or not it put in Miss Roche as governor, but that the affair would make little difference to Miss Roche's career, since, as I phrased it then, "Josephine Roche always can find a battle front."

To which I added, "Twenty-five years ago she began her work for human welfare, and that work will go on as Governor Roche or just Miss Roche; her public career will not be made or broken by this election."

It is history now that Miss Roche carried the primaries and the party convention and was beaten on election day, and also that a few weeks later President Roosevelt singled her out to be the first woman Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and as such the ranking woman in the New Deal's "little cabinet," composed of assistants and undersecretaries of the major departments.

What kind of woman is this new appointee? Perhaps nothing could be more indicative of her attitude than what happened that morning when we met for breakfast in the hotel at Colorado Springs. I knew her as president and general manager of the second largest coal company in Colorado. I had met her before. But now we were to be alone and I was to have an opportunity to appraise one of the outstanding women in the November elections.

We met in the main lobby and firmly, unquestioningly, Miss Roche led me past the damask napery and rose-decorated dining room, marched me down a flight of steps and sat me down at a marble-topped table in the coffee shop, where the waitress address us indiscriminately as "dearie," and Miss Roche as persistently called her "lady."

It seemed to me as we sat over our breakfast that there was considerable similarity between the candidate for "first lady" of Colorado and the "first mountain" of the State.

Pike's Peak is a mountain without nuances, so to speak. It does not retreat from your gaze to develop any hidden nooks or surprising angles. No, it stands there, unadorned, unpretentious, making no bid for favor, frankly open to view, utterly revealing, entirely simple. And so did the candidate for governor seem to me.

She offered no mental paths promising unexpected rewards to the explorer. Instead, every road that her conversation presented was plainly labeled "work." Every topic that we started, every sentence that she began inevitably led back to "work."

She said of herself, "I am not an entertaining person. I have no small talk."

It all depends upon which definition of "entertaining" one chooses. Miss Roche probably is not an "amusing" person, but I am certain that no one would fail to call her "pleasing."

She is not a human interest person, but she is a human one. She is as liberal with her own money as she was "liberal" when she was theorizing about other people's money.

No one who was interviewing a male candidate for governor would find it necessary to tell what color necktie he wore, or whether he preferred brown to blue in suits. But women candidates always come in for a discussion of their clothes and Miss Roche has been no exception. I venture to take issue both with the woman writer who has said that her clothes are distinctly "What the Well-Dressed Business Woman Ought to Wear" and with the man writer who says that "she does not wear business woman's clothes but dresses as other women dress for tea."

On this particular morning she had invited me to go down the Arkansas Valley with her on a vote-getting expedition. It was a definitely hot day. The road was dusty. We were going to see farmers and farmers' wives. Miss Roche was wearing a yellowish gray crepe dress and a gray hat. I submit that neither were what the well-dressed business woman would wear or what a well-dressed society woman would wear. But on Miss Roche I think it does not particularly matter. Again, like the mountain, she is without frills. She is essentially honest and open in presenting herself, and in a world where neither of these qualities is indulged in superlatively she has a right to wear what she likes, and a great many people will like it because she wears it.

We had been fellow guests at a banquet the evening before, when Miss Roche was also in gray, a better gray this time, the gray of twilight skies, not of dull earth, a soft chiffon instead of the harshness of crêpe, a gray which had suitably enveloped her fine head with its masses of black and gray hair, untrimmed, unshaped, twisted in that style of coiffure known to the nineties as a "figure eight." Josephine Roche must have grown up to a "figure eight" while she was at Vassar.

I asked her if she always wore gray and she said, "Usually, not always."

Equally brief was her summary of the reasons why she was campaigning for the governorship. "Labor needs a new deal," she said. "I know labor."

No one can doubt that she knows labor. She learned it first from the social worker's point of view, a volunteer juvenile court worker during her Vassar vacations, later an assistant under Judge Ben B. Lindsey in his famous Denver court, a police woman and a deputy sheriff.

She studied labor academically when she took her degree in sociology at Columbia University, and she continued with the science of economics by conducting investigations for various social organizations in New York City and acting as editorial director of the United States Children's Bureau.

She saw society under the pressure of a great war while she served as relief worker in Belgium.

And then came the test. In 1927 she inherited her father's interest in six Colorado coal mines. Up to that time she had been a fine theorist. Would she now practice what she had long preached?

She told me something of that temptation and of her struggle. She did not really want to operate mines. There were so many other things she was interested in and wanted to work at. But it was a crucial test and she was clear-visioned enough to see it as such.

After all, it did not so much matter, for, as she says, "I can always work at what I am interested in," and, "there are so many battle fronts; if I am not on one there is always another."

She gave me a great deal of her philosophy in a few words during the day. She thinks there is not so much difference between men and women as the world sometimes makes and that together as citizens they have common interests. In fact, she is sure that if they will set themselves a common goal and give their attention to it that they will forget some of their other differences. For herself, she has never felt any handicap as a woman, although she would not like to be thought ignorant of the fact that discriminations are made.

Wise people will recognize that her own attitude of thinking of either men or women as "people" has much to do with the fact that they accept her, too, as a person, rather than a woman.

She is confident that "anything can be done if you care enough about it." She thinks of herself as "an advocate of the people against the eternal rivalry with privilege." Yet she is not a Socialist. She believes in capitalism, but in capitalism working with democratic ideals rather than with feudal methods.

These democratic ideals she put to work in her own mine. She was the largest individual stockholder back in 1927, but she did not have a majority interest, and therefore her desire to put the union into the mine was thwarted for a time.

"I did not know anything about business," she said to me. "Every one thought me foolish. Labor conditions were particularly bad just then. But, after all that I had been saying, I felt that it would be cowardly for me not to try to prove my words. I began with my labor ideas in the office and had so improved conditions and efficiency there that by the time of the next stockholders' meeting I received sufficient proxies to put the union into the mine. Then the thing happened that I had hoped for. The largest stockholder next to myself said he was through, his stock was for sale. 'All right,' said I, 'I will buy it.'"

It is an interesting chapter in the annals of labor how the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company announced that it was ready to sign a contract with the men as soon as they were unionized. Into a State torn with labor disputes came a covenant stating that the signers wanted to "establish industrial justice, to substitute reason for violence, confidence for misunderstanding, integrity and good faith for dishonest practices, and a union of effort for the chaos of present economic warfare."

Nearly 1000 men, by the agreement, were given a day wage of $7, the highest in Colorado, and next to the highest in the United States. That wage has altered from time to time but always the effort has been to maintain fair working conditions.

And during all the period of financial stringency, of demoralized conditions in the coal industry, with difficult seasonal factors, with other large concerns in receiverships, each year, under Miss Roche's management, her company has shown an improvement in the annual financial statements, a constant decrease in operating, administrative and overhead costs, unit production considerably above that reported for all mines of the State, and promptly on the date due every interest payment on the company's bond issue has been met.

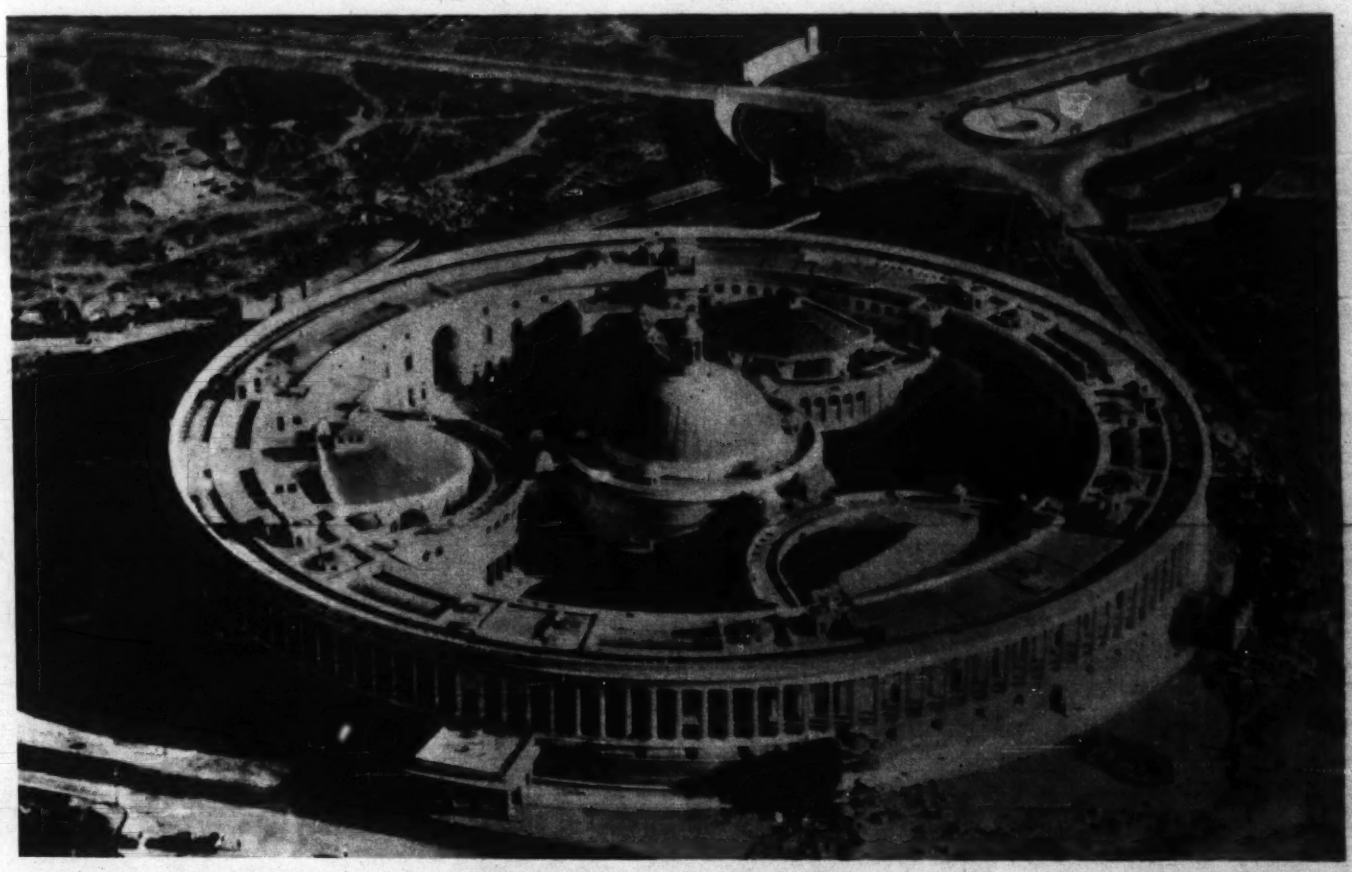
The workers always are called into conference with the executives, Miss Roche explained, so that the men understand the problems of production and help to meet them. In 1931, when price cutting was making it difficult for the company to pay interest on its bonds, the men volunteered to loan one-half their pay for three months. And the Roche miners keep up a continual canvass of consumers demanding that those who sell to labor shall buy from a mine fair to labor.

All of which probably is why Miss Roche feels that the mine will get on all right without her while she in the Treasury Department strives to serve her goal of human welfare, reduction of human loss and waste, elimination of injustice from human experience, and the freeing of people for more satisfactory living.

The New Indian Federation

Future Well-Being of 350,000,000 Persons Depends Upon Outcome of Debates Now Under Way Concerning the Constitution Proposed to Govern the Vast Subcontinent

By the Marquis of Lothian



THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, NEW DELHI, INDIA — William Thompson

THERE HAS PROBABLY NEVER BEEN SO gigantic an experiment in human government as that in process of development in India today. The only experiment comparable in size was that of China, which overthrew the Manchu dynasty and launched the Republic in 1912, and the history of China in the last twenty years shows how difficult and dangerous may be the transition even in a country far more homogeneous in race, and less divided by internal differences than the India of today.

The problem may be briefly stated. India contains about 350,000,000 persons. Of these one quarter live in about 125 states ruled over by hereditary autocrats, the picturesque Indian princes. Three quarters live in British India, in those more thickly populated areas which for about a century have been ruled by the Indian Civil Service—the most famous bureaucracy in history—a rule which has increasingly been tempered by Indian legislatures and ministers elected under the Reforms of 1920.

What is often called the real India consists of 500,000 villages inhabited by peasants, whose numbers increase as rapidly as improvements in agriculture and marketing, and most of whom therefore still live but little above the subsistence line. The main interests of this vast majority lie in agriculture, family and village affairs, including relations with money lenders and landlord, and religion. Organized religion, indeed, mainly Hinduism which claims nearly three-quarters of the population and Islam which claims nearly a quarter, means far more to most of them than do politics. The Indian Christians number about 6,000,000. The communal question —as this religious division is called— still dominates the political scene.

But a hundred years of contact with Western civilization and of education through the medium of English, has produced an Indian "intelligentsia" and an Indian business and financial world. Both are strongly impregnated, of course, with the religious and social traditions of India, but they are saturated also with Western thought and practice, in law and business, journalism, medicine and politics. Though only 8 per cent of the total population is literate, there are now 100,000 students in Indian universities and colleges.

Up to the World War progress toward self-government was slow. India itself, save for a tiny minority, still belonged to the "otherworldly" and unchanging East. But the war broke the spell. India threw itself into the war on the allied side. It was deeply affected by the allied propaganda for democracy and self-determination. Its long education in Western ideas bore rapid fruit. The political intelligentsia demanded self-government. The British Parliament, also affected by the times, declared that the object of the Indian policy was the progressive realization of responsible self-government and passed an act setting up new legislatures throughout British India in which elected Indians were in large majorities and assumed control over a coisiderable part of government in the nine provinces through ministers responsible to themselves.

Mahatma Gandhi, however, was not satisfied. He demanded full self-government and the withdrawal of British rule at once and led the Indian National Congress into a campaign of non-violent civil disobedience to bring this end about. After a period of stress and storm, however, the Montagu-Chelmsford Constitution prevailed. Congress entered the legislatures, at first to wreck them from within, gradually to take an increasing share in shaping legislation. It looked as if the constitutional corner had been turned.

But gradually there came a check. The Constitution of 1920 had provided that at the end of ten years a Parliamentary Commission should investigate its working and report to Parliament what further advance, if any, should be made. The appointment of this commission, under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon, inaugurated that series of controversies of which the recent report of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament is the final outcome. Indian opinion was deeply affronted that the commission contained no Indian members. Its work in India was largely boycotted by the political intelligentsia. Mahatma Gandhi had his famous interviews with Lord Irwin, made his dramatic march to Dandi to break the salt-laws and India became convulsed with civil disobedience, not always non-violent. Meanwhile the publication of the Simon proposals was followed by the summoning of the Indian Round Table Conference at which the question of the future Indian Constitution was discussed on equal terms between some 90 Indians representing the princes and all the main Indian interests and parties, other than Congress, and representatives of the three chief English parties.

At this conference a broad basis of agreement was reached. The new Constitution was to rest on four foundations — autonomous provinces, federation of all India, some measure of responsible government at the federal center, and safeguards (including control of the army) in the hands of Great Britain in order to provide against a possible breakdown in law and order or finance and to safeguard the rights of minorities and the Civil Service.

Six months later the pact between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin suspended the civil disobedience campaign and Mr. Gandhi himself came to the Second Round Table Conference in 1931 on the basis of the four principles named, provided the safeguards were in the interest of India itself. But he did not secure certain modifications he desired. His followers, during his absence, prepared to renew the civil disobedience campaign and on his return to India, after a short period of confusion, civil disobedience was once more declared by Congress, Mr. Gandhi was placed in preventive detention in jail, and his followers courted arrest by thousands and went to prison.

The National Government in Britain, however, formed in 1931, decided to proceed on the lines broadly laid down at the Round Table Conference. After a third discussion with Indian delegates it produced its proposals, in the so-called White Paper. These, in turn, were referred for examination to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament assisted by number of delegates from India, and it is their conclusions which will be embodied in the Constitution to be brought before Parliament for enactment early this year.

Fundamentally, they endorse the proposals which emerged from the Round Table Conferences and were embodied in the White Paper. They made, however, two important modifications in them. They have stiffened in various ways the safeguards and especially the power of the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors to intervene if law and order is threatened either by revolt or the weakening of the police, if Indian finance or credit is undermined, if there is discrimination against British trade, while the old safeguards for minorities and the Civil Service are fully maintained. And they have substituted a system whereby the central legislature is elected by the members of the provincial legislatures, for the system of election directly by constituencies, on the ground that the constituencies of an all-India federation would be too large in area and contain too many voters to make possible, under existing conditions in India, that contact between voters and representative which is essential to successful parliamentary government.

The report was published at a fortunate moment, for a few months ago the Congress nonco-operation movement— an attempt to force more far-reaching terms by civil disobedience—had finally broken down. Mr. Gandhi, who for some time had been relinquishing political activity for a campaign of social reform in favor of the untouchables, resigned his leadership of Congress and urged his followers to return to constitutional methods by seeking election to the legislatures.

Opinion, of course, both in India and in Britain, is much divided as to the merits and demerits of the proposed Constitution. At the two extremes stand two trends of thought. One asks, "If the Indians want to govern themselves without any interference by Great Britain, why should they not do so, as Canada, Australia, China, Siam and all the countries of Europe and America already do?" The other says, "Democracy is breaking down all over the world. It is manifestly absurd to think that 350,000,000 people, profoundly divided by race and religion, speaking twelve languages, with a quarter of its population governed by hereditary autocrats and nine tenths of it illiterate, can establish a self-governing federation on a democratic basis. The only hope for India is to keep intact the control which now alone preserves its unity, security and order and to go very slow indeed with self-government."

There are representatives of both these extreme schools of thought in India and in Britain, as also abroad. But the great majority, who are closer to the facts, stand in a more central position. The Labor Party in England and the Indian National Congress, in its heart of hearts, know that in a country so vast and internally divided, immediate self-government with its necessary corollary, the immediate disappearance of the British, is quite impossible. The only result would be chaos and civil war, far worse—because of communal feeling—than anything seen in China in the last twenty years. Similarly the Conservative Right Wing, both in India and in England, realize that, weak as a democratic foundation may be, there is no possibility of standing still, that further progress toward self-government must be made, and that no other basis for that progress than a democratic foundation can be contrived.

In practice, therefore, the debate centers on pace and degree. In India, advanced political opinion—save the small Socialist group—accepts the basis of the scheme but wants the safeguards cut down, so that the legislatures receive full responsibility immediately— both in the provinces and at the center —and Britain's function is confined to the right to intervene, only if and when a real breakdown occurs.

The Indian Socialist group, led by Jawaharlal Nehru, objects not only to the safeguards in the hands of Britain, but to the power and influence given in the Constitution to Indian capitalists, to landlords, industrialists and financial interests. In Britain, right wing Conservatives are so impressed by the prac-

(Continued on Page 14)

As Congress Assembles

There Are 110 New Representatives and a Dozen Fledgling Senators, and Every One of Them Will Find Plenty to Do, With the Nation's Biggest Legislative Program Awaiting Attention

By Tully Nettleton

THE NEW CONGRESSMAN LISTENS TO EXPERIENCE — Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

"SO YOU'RE COMIN' TO CONGRESS, are you, Sonny?" Uncle Jerry tipped his grizzled head a little to one side and drew one eye into a quizzical squint.

It amused me a little to hear anyone address Walt as "Sonny," for Walt is a broad-shouldered six-footer with a World War service button in his lapel and several years' experience as the head of a business. But Uncle Jerry went on, "Why, I knew you when your pappy was teaching you how to sit on a milkin' stool, and who'd have ever thought we'd see each other here in Washington, you elected to take part in running the nation's business and me a-sitting in one of these law offices where all good congressmen go when they retire?"

"Well, sir," Uncle Jerry continued, "you're one of a right big crop of new ones this time. A hundred and ten of 'em, I hear there are in the House of Representatives, and 12 or 13 in the Senate. I don't remember any such number of freshman members in my time. An' the funny thing is it comes when the party in power is increasing its strength, not on any big party turnover.

"Another interesting thing is, you're a member of the first Congress to take office and go into session on the third of January under the Twentieth Amendment. The first Congress under the Constitution met in New York March 4, 1789, but 'twasn't till over a month afterward that they had enough members together to make a quorum. The record shows that some Congresses met or, like the last one, were called into special session as early as March or May, but this is the first time a bunch of eager young fellows like yourself and some not so young but with maybe wilder ideas have had a chance t' come into the Capitol here less than two months after your election and show what you could do.

"Heretofore you'd 've had to sit around and cool your heels and your ardor for a year an' a month while us ol' codgers that maybe had been voted out went on controlling—more or less—the nation's destiny. But now you're here an'—"

"Yes, Uncle Jerry, that's just what I came in to talk to you about," said Walt. "Of course, I know in a general way what a representative is for, or I wouldn't have run for the job, but I thought maybe you'd tell me what it's like in a practical way and what I'm up against."

"To be sure I will, young man," replied Uncle Jerry. "Advice is something a former congressman will always give till it hurts, and it never hurts. But, seriously, you're going to be a very busy man if you do your job well, and unless the temper of American thought changes materially from its tendency of the last 20 years or more, it's very little thanks you'll get for it.

* * *

"For some reason—an' no doubt congressmen themselves are partly to blame—it's become the fashion t' abuse Congress and praise the Chief Executive to the skies. Every cartoonist and editorial writer and radio talker finds it easy and convenient to lambast Congress as a set of muddle-headed donothings that only get in the way when somethin' has to be done right quick."

If Uncle Jerry noticed me squirm, he didn't let on, but continued:

"It seems like the people have kinda lost respect for the men they elect to represent them. An' yet they go on electin' 'em an' they go on proddin' 'em to do the things they elect a President to keep them from doing and to get the things they look to the President to keep them from getting. So right there, if my guess is any good, is going to be your biggest difficulty, in the old question of, 'Is a congressman's chief duty to represent the interests of his particular district and the people in it or to represent the interests of the nation at large?'

"An' after all, th' answer isn't so simple as you might think. For the people in your district are the people you've grown up with and the places are places you believe in. And moreover"—with a drawl—"no matter how useful you think you may be to the nation as a congressman, you won't be one unless you can induce the voters of your district t' keep on electing you.

"So-o, it isn't remarkable that when you bring 435 men together in one house and 96 in another from a land as broad as ours that you have a good many different points of view to reconcile and that it may take some little time to get 'em to agree. Anyway, that's what you bring them together for—because you think it's wiser to get the sentiment of all different parts of the country and of men with many different kinds of experience before adopting a national policy.

"Now it may not work so very well at times, and there may be improvements needed—lots of 'em—in the machinery. But if we had an automobile that wasn't runnin' just right, we wouldn't stand off and cuss it like an ol' mule an' expect that to make it run smooth and purty; we'd get busy and fix it. Well, I think that's the way we've got to do with our legislative mill.

"We may not realize it, but this business of all the time running down Congress and looking for nothing but cantankerousness an' thumb-twiddlin' from them is part of the same sentiment that has done away with parliaments in Italy and Germany and is making 'em think pretty seriously in the House of Commons and House of Lords in England."

After all, Uncle Jerry is something of a student and traveler notwithstanding that he might say with Irvin Cobb's Judge Priest, "One of the first lessons I learned in politics was when to say 'ain't.'"

Walt pricked up his ears a bit at this and was curious to know what remedy Uncle Jerry might have for the decline of parliaments.

"I'm not dealing in patent medicines," said Uncle Jerry, "but I think a description of the situation will indicate the general needs. And that will be getting back to a reply to your first question—the one about what you'd be up against in your job.

"Perhaps the first thing you'll be up against, since you're a member of the majority party, is a horde of job seekers craving your influence or supposed influence to get them a place on the public pay roll.

"The next thing is the pressure of a hundred and one organized groups each with an ax to grind, each deluging you with propaganda and letters to have you support or oppose some particular piece of legislation. Now some of this may furnish you useful an' valid information, but it sets up an awfully thick cloud through which t' try t' get a picture of the real needs of the nation. For it's always the voice of some special group, usually a small minority, seeking to get something from the Government, an' there's seldom a letter or word from anyone representing the point of view of the people in general, the taxpayers or consumers or other large unorganized classes. That's left for you to do—if you have the courage."

* * *

"Tell him," I suggested, "about the number of times you're asked to look up somebody's pension or disability allowance or home loan application or to get somebody put on relief or—"

"Yes," Uncle Jerry took it up, "or to intercede with some bureau on a grazing land lease, a shipmaster's certificate, an immigration permit, a civil service examination, a patent application, a request for chemical information or for garden seeds—Walt'll learn about them things and lots of others soon enough. Most of 'em you can't really do much about, though you may sometimes get a little quicker decision.

"But then there will be business and community interests to be looked after in your district, developments that depend on the Federal Government or at least its participation, or on the operation of some federal law, and you are the spokesman on whom depends their proper presentation.

"An' finally," Uncle Jerry continued with a slight twinkle, "there's the business of getting out about the middle of every second year and makin' a campaign for re-election."

"No, not 'finally,' either," he corrected himself, "for there is left the main business you're supposed to be coming up here for—"

"Well, yes," said Walt, "I was thinking that it seems to me there are a lot of big issues coming up this session.

(Continued on Page 15)

QUESTION MARKS
on the Congressional Calendar

- Recovery problems
  - Spending for public works
    - Housing
    - Hydroelectric
    - General
  - Veterans' bonus payment
    - Whole, partial or none
    - Cancellation of interest
    - Method of financing
- Fiscal policy
  - Inflation
    - Greenback
    - Silver
    - Devaluation
    - Involuntary
  - Budget
    - Balancing
    - Or working toward balance
    - New taxation
    - Effect of bonus, public works or relief
- Social security policy
  - Weaning away from direct relief
  - Absorption of unemployed by works
  - Unemployment insurance
    - By industries
    - By state funds
    - Constitutional questions
    - Other questions
  - Old age pensions, mothers' pensions, health insurance, etc.
- Policy toward business
  - Permanent form of NRA
    - Competition or regulation
    - Small versus large business
    - Place of Federal Trade Commission
  - Labor legislation
    - Thirty-hour week
    - Collective bargaining rights
    - National Labor Relations Board
  - Banking and finance
    - Centralization of Federal Reserve authority
    - Bank supervision
    - Deposit insurance
    - Securities regulation
  - Public utilities
    - Extension of public ownership
    - Yardstick or competitor
    - St. Lawrence seaway
- Transportation
  - Unifying regulation
    - Railroads
    - Motor carriers
    - Waterways
- Agriculture
  - Continuation of crop controls
  - Alternative plans
- Foreign relations
  - Taking profit out of war
    - Nationalization of arms manufacture
    - Or regulation
    - International regulation of arms
    - War-time control of industry
  - World Court adherence
  - Attitude toward League of Nations
  - Naval building
    - Appropriations
  - Tariffs
    - Effect of trade agreements
    - Continuation of reciprocal tariffs policy

Parents, What of Your Children?

Will They Learn, in the Home, Those Lessons of Honest Relationships, Tolerance and Good Humor, Generosity and Absolute Integrity—or Will They Go Into the World Ill-Prepared?

By Robin England

THINGS LEARNED IN childhood have the feeling of reality. They are accepted as facts, as things that not only are, but ought to be and must be. Children do not helplessly inherit characteristics as is generally supposed, but they *learn* them, and that chiefly from their parents. They are, of course, unconscious that they are learning, just as their parents are unconscious that they are teaching, but every thought, word and deed performed in the home helps to build the children's background. This becomes set and is the foundation on which all their future is built.

It is very difficult to undermine, to uproot and to overthrow. New thoughts have but a meager chance of acceptance because they must always be superimposed on the original background—and they do not fit. The only thoughts that appear right are those that do fit, and if the background should be wrong then only wrong thoughts will fit it, and they will appear right because of their affinity to that which has already been accepted. Does not this account for the oft-heard phrase, repeated with honest surprise and possibly well-assumed consternation, "I can't understand him," when "he," a perfectly honest, upright and conscientious man, acts in a manner that appears positively and obviously wrong to others.

But his acts fit his background, and therefore he is convinced of their rightness, whereas they do not fit the backgrounds of his critics and so they are equally convinced of their wrongness. Thus it will be seen that the only hope of unity, mutual understanding, sympathy, fair judgment and useful criticism is in the acquiring of a common background which should be based on something undeniably good, reliable, and intrinsically right.

Now the first, the greatest and perhaps the sole builders of backgrounds are the parents—those who have charge of the children at home. The responsibility cannot be shelved, nor can it be put on to nurse, governess, tutor, schoolmaster, teachers, clergy, scoutmaster.

Look to yourselves, parents, and see if you can satisfactorily answer these questions. What are your children learning? You may immediately set your mind at rest concerning reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, science and languages. The schools teach all these things well enough though some better than others. In any case your children have learned vital things from you long before any teacher gets near them. From you they learn what you believe to be desirable, admirable, praiseworthy, honest and correct; how to treat relations, neighbors, strangers, friends and enemies; how to deal with tradesmen, customers, clients, and patients; how to feel towards law, government and God.

If they see you impatient, intolerant, selfish, boastful, careless, smilingly excusing (in yourself) little deeds of slackness, judging hastily, enjoying the condemnation of others' faults, making no effort and showing no desire to know all the truth, they will think these things are proper and believe them to be the things they may and ought to do.

You do not deliberately teach them but you show them—the most effective of all teaching methods—and remember always that, as parents, you occupy a unique teaching position, you are first in the field.

Next (and let it come second, not first), do you carefully watch the other influences at work when your children begin to go beyond the home? Do you know their playmates and do you approve of them? Or do you babble of their freedom to choose for themselves? If the latter, have you equipped them with any means whatsoever by which they can make a wise choice? You will arm them with weapons like David's stone and sling, simple but irresistible, if you give them a sense of "playing the game," a fearless confidence in the right, a kindly attitude to all the world, for such mental preparation will give unerring discrimination.

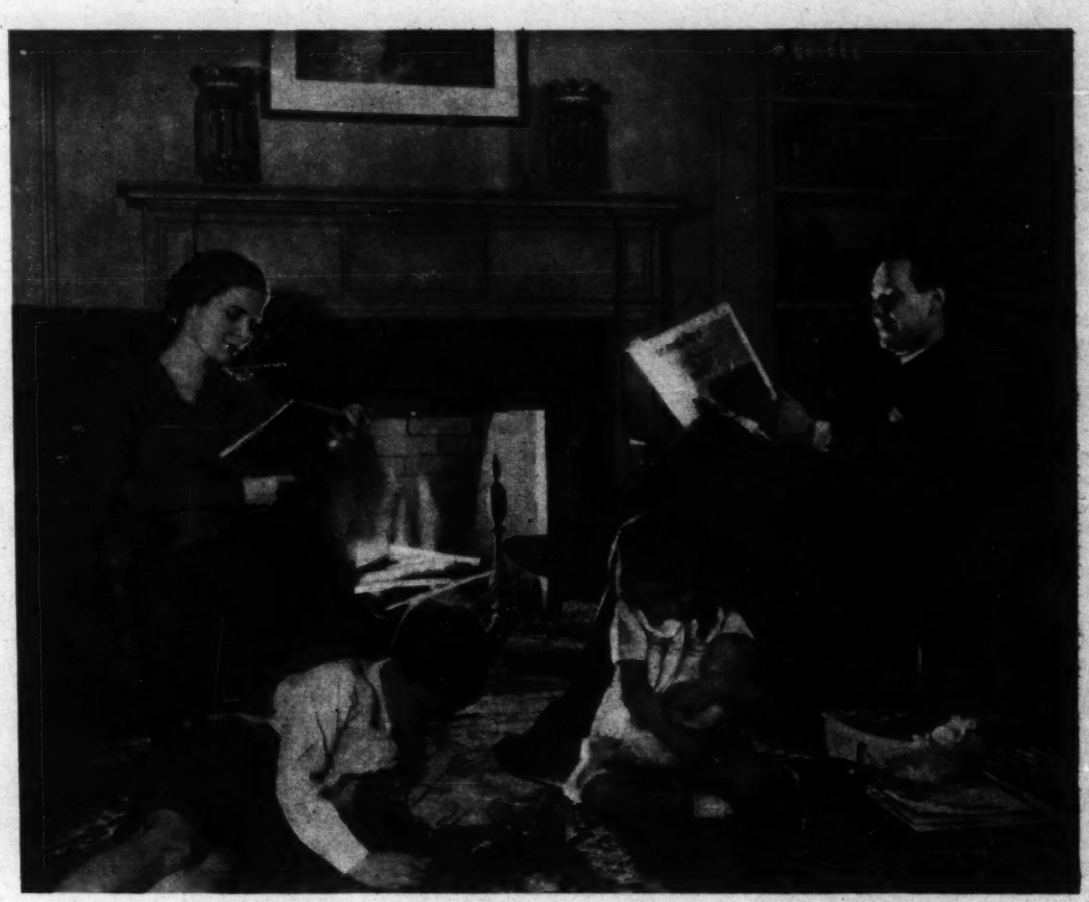


Photo Ewing Galloway, New York

IT IS AT THEIR OWN FIRESIDE THAT CHILDREN'S STANDARDS AND IDEALS ARE FORMED

Without this protection, however, there is no possibility of making a "choice" for there is no standard by which a judgment can be made. And the school? It is futile and grossly unfair to blame the school for your own original neglect. Did you choose your school carefully? If you are so placed that you have no choice, do you know what is being done in the school your children attend? Do you take any interest beyond a periodical grumble about something of which you have probably been misinformed? In the case of Sunday school you have absolute freedom of choice. Do you know what is being taught there about God and man? If not, if you have never been sufficiently interested to find out, you should not blame the teachers when your children bring home ideas contrary to your spasmodically aroused sense of right.

What of the films your children see, and the books they read? All these things "educate," and you, parent, are in the first instance the chief educator, and in the second the chief censor and guide, whether you know it or not, wish it or not, care or not! It is you who give them the first push off, setting the course, and the many extraneous influences which later come into play only serve to increase the speed in the direction of the course you set. Contrary winds and undercurrents may blow and drag, and there is always the feeling, perhaps unconscious, that the original course is right and any deviation is wrong.

It must not be thought, however, that children are helplessly at the mercy of bad parents. There is in all of us the inherent power to think and act rightly, but children will continue to follow the tendencies given them by their parents, until they are awakened from their satisfied lethargy into a desire for something higher and better. The severity and duration of the struggle will depend on the amount of undoing, disillusioning, contradicting and denying that has to be done in uprooting what was first given to them and accepted by them as real and right.

What a farce is the cry of freedom of choice! We claim the liberty to choose between good and evil as though it were both a right and a privilege, forsooth, to choose evil if we so wish. Fancy being in the middle of beautiful moorland country, where there is nothing but the purest of fresh air, and then loudly declaiming because we are denied the right and privilege to breathe foul air if we want to!

It would seem almost as though those who claim this freedom of choice have a sneaking desire to choose evil, believing it to be desirable, for if the character of evil in any shape or form were realized to be bad, surely the more we were protected from it by any means whatsoever, the better we should be pleased.

The sensitiveness and vulnerability of children is recognized by all who desire either to train or to change a nation's basic ideas; hence denominational Sunday schools, children's political parties, Communist schools, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and a hundred juvenile branches of senior organizations.

The press makes its appeal through special pages, endeavoring to give them something they will learn to love—or to want—and so plant the seed of a future circulation.

Advertisers put pictures of cricketers and footballers in with their wares, not for the consumers, but for their children—and because Freddie wants to complete his set Father buys that special brand of goods, whether he likes it or not.

The liquor trade advocates the appeal to young people, hoping to foster a liking for mild alcoholic drinks which will develop into a permanent consumption of the strongest spirits. Such expressions as "air-minded," and "motor-minded," indicate the recognition of the need for mental preparation to insure the success of a future material undertaking.

These efforts have a more serious and far-reaching aim than to amuse or even to instruct. They are to *train*, to train in ways of thinking and to create definitely biased backgrounds on to which future policies and acts will fit and appear right, and thus new adherents to "the cause" will have been secured.

In all our dealings with our fellow men whom do we really value? Surely it is the reliable friend, the honest dealer, the industrious worker, the generous employer, the fair critic, the humble victor, the cheerful loser. We know that these qualities far outweigh anything in the way of supereducation and ultra-smartness. Then it should be clearly the parent's duty to bless his children with those qualities of character which he prizes so highly in other people.

It has been frivolously said (with more than a smattering of justification) that nowadays the whole duty of parents is to have children, after which a grateful government registers, weighs, measures, nurses, doctors, feeds, clothes, educates, and assumes entire responsibility for them.

The tendency toward such a state of affairs is certainly growing, and its growth is accompanied by a corresponding diminution of that most God-like sentiment of the human race, father-mother love, and by the gradual elimination of the highest, finest, dearest institution of civilization, home.

May we not say that home is the unit of civilization? It is yours, O parents, to make homes; it is your joy and honor—or sorrow and disgrace—that your children are what they are.

You and you only are responsible for their being and well-being in this world. They were not brought forth by command of king, emperor, president, dictator, or government. No amount of argument can relieve you of the moral responsibility of caring for them and making them worthy citizens.

Presently, and very soon, the children will be the world. They will be ministers and managers, directors and doctors, employees and employers. It will be theirs to say yea or nay to wars, strikes, riots, policies of trade, education and religion. We shall soon see what present-day parents have been teaching their children. What tomorrow demands is what today has taught.

Photo, H. Armstrong Roberts

Winter Resort
for the Modern
Reflect Cost
SPA

By Helen Johnson Keyes

SPAIN'S PRE-EMINENT GIFT to costume is drapery. She speaks most individually through the swirling skirt, the racing flounce, the cascading fringe, the mobile shawl, and the fluttering *mantilla*. It is a drama of motion. Even her colors seem to heave under some inner compulsion. They are less brilliant than those of the Balkan countries but more active. Her reds, blues, saffrons vibrate against stormy backgrounds of black. In Spain black is not sombre but sumptuous. Her gold and silver threads, her colored sequins, her black jet sparkle like the Mediterranean under moon and stars.

How much of this national costume-epic is it possible to translate into sophisticated garments for the world of fashion? The approach certainly cannot be literal. The *mantilla* must become something other than a *mantilla*, while yielding, nevertheless, a rhythm that is Spain's. The shawl must lose its abandon and be pleated into static drapery for the intellectualized women of the north. The flounce will not hurry so fast nor the skirt flash and fume with the same challenge, but in many ballrooms far from Spain voluminous skirts will billow tonight and ruffles play at tag. And gold and silver threads and sequins will cut sparkling rivulets and dig glittering pools in American dance floors for Spain to laugh into.

In no country is costume more definitely national, and yet, paradoxically, in no country does costume show greater regional variations in detail and color. Because communications between the different parts of Spain are inadequate—few rivers being navigable for long distances; the Peninsula being cut up into sharply alternating mountain ranges and river valleys, forming mutually exclusive regions; and the highways between more or less homogeneous communities often being impassible—for these reasons, the 49 provinces and even settlements within the same province, thus isolated, have developed, each of them, a characteristic idiom in dress. This varied pageant supplies the designer who is not a copyist but a person of creative imagination, with a wealth of motifs, as can be seen by the illustrations on this page, showing Spanish-inspired dress designs for smart women, originated by the Traphagen School of Fashion.

* * *

The local influences that have determined line, color and ornament are complex and have sprung from racial differences and from contrasted occupations, climates and landscapes. In the North Cantabric Region, for instance, a Celtic inheritance has wrought a special culture. In the great central Iberian plateau, which has no seacoast and a grim landscape of mountain fastnesses and irrigated valleys, very sharp variations in customs and costumes occur, according to whether forests or plains, white limestone cliffs or many-colored mountain ranges have conditioned the occupations and taste of the inhabitants. In the south, the domination of the Moor, so long obsolete historically, persists aesthetically, and against this background of sombre fatalism still plays the radiance that was once the gift of Greece; and also the long dark shadows of Slavic gloom, creating an atmosphere of violent emotions in conflict, which are expressed in wild tunes, fiery dances, rough games, and dynamic costumes.

The Island Provinces, the Balearic group and the Canaries, look intimately across the sea to North Africa where lies Morocco, so long, as it were, associate director of Spanish civilization, and find gayety even in the *danse macabre* of perished themes.

And because Spanish costume is utterly sincere; because it is truly an externalization of native emotions and springs from the heart and not from a mode, it reflects with great sensitiveness all local attitudes and activities.

Although in the case of China, Egypt and Russia [see Weekly Magazine Section for July 11, Sept. 12 and Nov. 7, 1934] we found that the masculine dress yielded more ideas to modern *couture* than did feminine attire, in Spain our debt is about evenly divided between the sexes, men making their preponderating contribution to all-day and street costume and women to formal styles.

We are grateful for the starched shirts that the men wear tucked into their tight-fitting breeches, because their ruffled bosoms, collars and cuffs are full of design ideas for this season's lingerie; and for the boleros which contribute valuably to the bodice motifs so important in contemporary frocks; and for the short waistcoats which we have borrowed to wear under our little nipped-in jackets; and for the doublet, with its dashing row of buttons from the neckline straight

GROUP 1—A southern resort or summer dress derived from a Spanish drapery, a sort of cape worn over one shoulder. It is translated into a pleated jacket and is finished by a favorite Spanish trimming, pendant balls of clipped silk, which are repeated on the sombrero-like hat. Eponge, ratine or linen is suggested for the material of the frock and a striped silk for the jacket. The high waistline and slit skirt are high fashion points.

Designer: D. Massa

GROUP 2—The loose red linen jacket of this pajama suit has Spanish embroidery in white thread, emphasizing yoke, panels and sleeves, in true peasant manner. It is fastened by large fasteners of silver filigree, and is worn with white pajamas.

Designer: Anna Gehret

GROUP 3—The inspiration of this four-piece spectator sports costume for the south is very directly from the Spanish male costume with its smart waistcoat, dashing cape, and silver buttons. A light-weight checked wool in green-and-white is suggested for the skirt and cape, the latter to be lined with red flannel or jersey. The waistcoat, which, as planned, is of olive-green suède, is closed with metal buttons, as is the neck of the cape. The three-cornered cap is straight from Cataluna, where it is called the "barretina" or Phoenician cap. Very contemporary is the skirt of one piece, slashed four inches through the hem. Wash silk or piqué would make an attractive blouse.

Designer: May Grant

GROUP 4—This caballero cape has inspired a feminine version developed in red velvet with an overcape of lamé quilted in an attractive pattern, and made more Spanish than the original by cord and tassel. These are of silver cord.

Designer: Virginia Corwin

GROUP 5—A daring black taffeta translation of a Spanish costume. The tight-fitting bodice is seamed to follow the outline of a draped Spanish shawl. The V-shaped décolletage, with corsage of three large white flowers, is cut low under the arms to the back. Narrow shoulder straps are of black sequins. The white lace mantilla adds a flattering note.

Designer: Virginia Colwell

ORT FASHIONS
RN WOMAN
STUMES OF
AIN

Costume Adaptations Designed and Illustrations Provided by the Traphagen School of Fashion, New York.

GROUP 6—Here Spain speaks in the bolero jacket, in the embroidered design down the skirt, and in the sash. To bring the suit into harmony with New York, 1934, the skirt is slit and filled in with a contrasting pleat, which the slit cuffs echo. The blouse has a pin-tucked bosom, giving it the modish shirt-waist effect. The suit calls for two colors and two materials, the same accent tone being used for the skirt-pleat, the belt, tie, hatband and one pompon. Natural linen is suggested for the suit material and silk crêpe for the blouse.

Designer: Alice I. Trimle

GROUP 7—A Spanish court frock is translated into a dinner dress of cerise chiffon made over a silk slip of the same color. The derivation of the peplum is interesting, and yet this feature is a high style note today. The box-pleated ruffles around the neck and armholes are suggested by the stiff little shoulder puffs and wrist ruffles on the original. The sun-burst-pleated skirt suggests the medieval hoop. And the combs in the hair have the feeling of the jeweled headdress.

Designer: Ruth Door

GROUP 8—This three-piece dinner suit makes charming use of the bolero and the epaulettes which are a favorite Spanish theme. Black linen or taffeta is suggested for the material, and a white organdy blouse. The jacket and the sleeves are bordered with red linen or silk. The fitted skirt gains foot-room by two slits. A wide red-and-yellow plaid sash hooks at one side.

Designer: Ellen Willard

down, so smart for all kinds of dresses from morning to evening; and for the caballero capes which in Spain swing dramatically from stalwart shoulders and yet can be worn with so much allure by chic women in other countries. And we love the brilliant sashes, tassels and fringes which in Spain seem so virile and elsewhere so devastatingly femine! We acknowledge our indebtedness also in current millinery to many odd little Spanish caps; and comfort on the beach to the sombrero.

The elements of which the feminine dress is composed are a full skirt whose bandings of contrasted cloth or velvet and whose ruffles of lace or fringe lend themselves to our current mode of emphasizing with trimming the bottoms of skirts; the apron, whose becoming lines are so well recognized that we use that contour as a panel on tailored frocks; the overskirt and the swathed shawl, both of them attractively translated into drapery; the camisole with its shoulder and sleeve embroidery, often taken over bodily for a blouse; the little cape, fitted at the neck and crossed in front, which yields a line we find valuable for its slenderizing effect; the tight-fitting laced bodice, which offers as design inspiration more than has as yet been derived from it; and the headdresses.

For gala occasions the head and much of the figure is covered by a flowing *mantilla*—which in these days is almost always of black or white lace, though previous to the eighteenth century it was often of cloth or velvet—elevated by a massive comb, now usually of tortoise shell but in earlier centuries more often wrought of the precious metals. For every day, instead of the *mantilla*, kerchiefs of wool or silk in gay colors are folded and tied over the heads of both men and women in various ways which denote regional styles. In certain provinces heavy, colored hair nets are used, posed rather far back on the forehead, where they may be fastened with small bows, and extending way down the back to accommodate the long coils of unplaited hair which are tucked into them.

A recent motion picture featured these attractive and practical headdresses in its scenes of Sevilla. And New York held in December a so-called Bal de Tête, which borrowed *mantillas*, kerchiefs and nets from Spain, sublimating them for Park Avenue acceptance. I talked to one of the artists who designed these American adaptations and he said that he fully expected this ball to exert so positive an influence upon styles that women would, as a consequence, begin to wear unprecedented head draperies. "It must happen," he said, "after women see what charm these give them."

* * *

The customary fabrics for clothing in Spain are wool, silk, velvet and linen. Lace is the universal trimming. In the sixteenth century Spain began to make a special contribution to laces through the introduction of gold and silver threads and colored silks; and our metallic laces are derived from them. Embroidery was taught by the Moors and is now lavishly employed all through the Peninsula with striking regional variations in patterns, technique and colors. High relief in gold and silver appear in certain provinces, particularly on gala costumes for men, but needlework drafts as its usual materials crewels, silk, beads, sequins and jet, and has always employed the talents of women of high degree and of peasants, alike. Indeed the national costumes worn by all classes vary chiefly in richness and very little in design. Buttons of silver and gold filigree are a favorite trimming for both men and women. Jewelry emphasizes long, heavy earrings, large brooches, long necklaces of many strands fashioned of gold and silver and which may be studded, in the provinces where they are available, with amber, coral, pearls, lapis, and emeralds.

It is in the manner in which garments are draped, combined, attached and trimmed, and the way in which jewels are wrought and worn that the provinces express their local cultures.

For instance, in the northwest of the Peninsula lies, as we have said, a wide sweep of country with a Celtic tradition. It includes Galicia, Leon, Santander, and the three Basque Provinces. In Galicia, which is an undulating country with an atmosphere made silvery by ocean mists, are found people with fair hair and complexions and gray eyes. Unlike most Spaniards, they wear pale colors. Their head kerchief is also characteristic, for one point lies on the forehead, the other is folded back to cover the nape of the neck, and the two ends, after passing over the ears, are crossed and brought forward again and tied in a large bow on top of the head. The men have a cap known as the "montera," with a triangular crown, a visor on each side and bobbing silk balls, worn on the right side when the gallant is married and on the left if he is a bachelor.

Next-door-neighbor Leon, being shut out from the sunshine by high hills, consoles herself with the primary colors, wearing bright red and yellow skirts and gay little shawls fastened behind with great silver brooches. This province in certain moods dances with abandon in high heels and embroidered white stockings to the throb of the tambourine and the clash of castanets; but in other moods it bows its head under heavy black veils; its feet are muted, and its voice raised in Celtic dirges.

* * *

Salamanca makes a particular contribution to costume by a wrap-around skirt that fastens in the back with bows. It pays much honor to its aprons and on festivals wears a cape of white tulle vibrant with sequins, from which the dances seem to catch their lilt, while heavy gold fringe on the men's mantles beats out the rhythms.

One of the most curious costumes appears in Aragon, where long white linen robes are worn under preposterously heavy overdresses, sometimes weighing 20 pounds. These are thickly pleated straight from the armpits to the ground, and secured by shoulder bands. Their very tight sleeves of a contrasting cloth terminate about eight inches below the shoulder, and because they are so tight, push up into a puff the long white linen sleeves of the robe. This would not seem to be a costume adapted to activity, but more like one designed, as were the bound feet of old China, to keep women at home and out of mischief! But, as a matter of fact, the dances of Aragon are famous.

The central tableland in the interior extends as far south as Andalucia. Here are Castile, Toledo, Madrid, La Mancha, and other provinces whose very names hold for us the essence of Spain's power and glory.

Avila, in Castile, has a curious headdress. A flowered silk kerchief, whose ends are left to float around the shoulders, is surmounted by a straw hat trimmed with bits of glass fastened on with strands of woolen yarn or pieces of ribbon, or incorporated into embroidery. Segovia, also a part of Castile, has one of the most magnificent headdresses in Spain. Its first item is a white lace *mantilla*, one end of which is pinned to the hair under a black velvet or brocaded silk bonnet, in height and form like a bishop's mitre, and adorned with 12 silver blobs, known

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Ugley to Yelling *via* Abbots Ann

They Are All on the Map, Believe It or Not, and so Are Many Other Oddly Called Places—The Game Is to Discover Where the Names Originated

By H. G. Stokes

BOLTON ABBEY IN WHARFEDALE
In the West Riding of Yorkshire.

© Dixon-Scott

PROVIDED THAT YOU DO NOT insist upon infallibility, the solving of place-name puzzles is as amusing a pastime as any. You can hardly ride 10 miles or look at a map for 10 seconds without spotting at least one challenging name, and the possibilities of the game are such that you can guess, sometimes, for 10 years without either duplicating your guesses or getting near the truth of the matter.

Take such a name as Ugley, for instance. There is no obvious reason why the word should not be taken at its face value—there are sufficient place names hinting at beauty of site to justify the shot that here is a place which bears a name which once was descriptive, however ill it may fit today. After all, every place name was originally a word picture. But alas for inexpert theories! If you have an opportunity of looking at maps or records only a few centuries old you will find the name is not spelled Ugley, but Ockley, and by tracing the name further still you find it was originally Oakley—the clearing among the oak trees.

It is a pity that the study of place names cannot be "popularized," for so many people are frightened away by the prospects of quotations from Domesday Book and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Yet it is a highly specialized science, and at present, at any rate, the only reliable way of seeking the meaning of a place name is to find its original form and to translate that form in the light of our knowledge of the period in which it first occurs.

For there are more traps for the unwary in place names than in the most disreputable crossword puzzle, and if you follow my lead and attempt to derive the Yorkshire Ugglebarnby from oaks also you will realize the futility of leaping to conclusions. Even recognized authorities apear to disagree when at Ugglebarnby, for while one says the name means "the dwelling of Uglebert" another gives his vote for "the farm of a man named Owl Beard." There does seem agreement that Uggle has nothing to do with oaks and is almost certainly derived from the name of a gentleman of long ago—and who shall say that the bearer of such a name is undeserving of commemoration?

Talking of leaping to conclusions recalls another Yorkshire name—Kirkby Overblow. According to the guidebooks, this name is associated with the tragedy of a forlorn young lady who in desperation threw herself from the top of a cliff. But in some miraculous manner her clothing acted as a kind of parachute and brought her safely to earth again, where she married, after all, and lived happily at—Kirkby Overblow. It is a pity to spoil a good yarn, but it seems that Overblow was the name of the place long before the young lady's aviation experiment; the second part of the name coming from *orblaweres:* i.e., the ore blowers, or smelters, who originally formed the population of the village.

One often wonders at the reaction of a certain type of person to the name of the place in which he or she is destined to live. One imagines that some self-command would be necessary in order to dictate over the counter at the stores such a name as Bugsworth, or Muttonhole, or Jam, and Blubberhouses has a suggestiveness which falls uncomfortably on sensitive ears—and nostrils, although it is actually a corruption of blaeberry houses.

Bognor folk may not be altogether proud of their name, but things might have been worse, for the first syllable of the word is derived from a gentleman known as Bucgan, and a more logical development of the word would have been Bugnor! Even more thankful should the people of Felixstowe be for the changes which overtake place names, for if things had not altered the London & North Eastern Railway would be advertising cheap trips to *Filthystowe!* In Domesday Book the name appears at Filthestowe. Luckily or otherwise, the name of the settlement became confused with that of the neighboring monastery of St. Felix, and erelong Felix had replaced the Filth—although the word was not so bad as appears, for it meant a "clearing"—a place where trees had been felled. For all that, the dwellers in modern Felixstowe should cherish their saint!

While most of the "buggy" place names are traceable to personal names in the dim past, there are a number of "midgy" place names which actually seem to owe their origin to the gnats or mosquitoes which at one time haunted those places. Thus Midgley in Yorkshire is literally "the lea famed for midges," and Mudgetown in Gloucester owes its name to a similar visitation.

But it is unsafe to push an argument too far when dealing with place names, and however attractive the picture called up by the name of Wormegay, one must resist the temptation to quote the midgy precedent. Wormleighton is more sober on its suggestion, but actually the "worm" element is derived from a personal name in each case. An extensive acquaintance with personal names, in fact, is one of the best weapons with which to attack this question of place names: although even then there are pitfalls for the unwary. Take, for instance, Abbots Ann. On the analogy of other derivation this would be "the village around the church of St. Ann which is the property of the abbots." Unfortunately there is no church of St. Ann. There are, however, abbots—in this case those of Winchester, to whom the place belonged. But who was Ann? Ann was the former name of the river now known as the Anton, so that Abbots Ann would mean "the property belonging to the abbots and adjoining the Ann River."

An interesting point arises out of the spelling of Andover: the town "over" or "above" the River An. Presumably at one time the name was Anton-over; the river has gained a syllable and the town has lost one in the course of time!

Rivers and bridges and fords play a large part in the place names of every land, but even in these apparently obvious cases things are not always what they seem. Cambridge was originally Grantabrigge—"the bridge over the Granta"—and doubtless the university would have borne that name today but for the careless habits of centuries ago which transformed Grantabrigge into the Cantebrugge of Chaucer and so to the Cambridge of our own day. By a process of inverse reasoning the river name was changed to fit that of the town, and so the Granta became the Cam.

A rather similar case is that of Thetford, which did not originally mean "the ford over the Thet"—there was no Thet until recent times—but, according to Professor Skeat, meant the "popular" ford, from the Anglo-Saxon theod-people. Only in modern times has the Norfolk stream flowing past the town been labeled the Thet.

Pontefract is celebrated for its "cakes"; but few realize that the name is almost unaltered Latin. Until nearly the end of the eleventh century the name of the place was Taddensclyffe and Tateshale—two settlements on either side of the river, which were connected by the very important bridge carrying the main road. Along this road came Rufus, on his way to subdue Northumbria, but he found the bridge broken, and for three weeks, the chronicles tell us, he waited, fretting "ad pontem fractum." One imagines that even then only temporary repairs were carried out, and that ponte fractum, like Waterloo Bridge in our own day, was an unconscionable time in getting mended: a sufficiently long time, in fact, for the name "broken bridge" to stick.

One need never be dull with a map before one, for intriguing problems stare at one from almost every square inch. From what conflict did the Cotswold Slaughters get their name? What battle is commemorated in Kensington Gore? As so often happens, there is no warrant for the belligerent suggestion in the names. Slaughter is a version of "sloe tree"; Gore means simply a triangular patch of ground—the same shape as the gore our mothers and sisters and aunts used to put (and may still put) into their skirts and costumes.

Pinfarthing has nothing to do with "pin money," but refers to a pen—probably a sheep pen—which occupied a fourth part, or fourth-ing, of a "hide" of land. Similarly the Yorkshire Ridings have nothing to do with horses or beating the bounds; "riding" is a modernized form of the old Danish *thrithjungr* —a third part. Wrynose, the Lakeland Pass, is, however, definitely associated with a horse, since it is derived from wraines-hals, meaning the pass which is so steep that a stallion is required to drag a load over it (the pass was on a Roman road). Bouncehorn is a name which inevitably calls up pictures of enraged bulls in pursuit of careless trespassers; but scientific research says we must put aside such visions and realize that Bounce is derived from a personal name—possibly Botwine—and horn means a corner of land.

Beeswing as a place name would seem to offer certain difficulties, until we find that the village grew up around an inn which became known as the Beeswing, owing to the picture of a racehorse of that name which hung inside. And as Beeswing unexpectedly introduces us to a horse, so does Dunjumpin rather un-

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THE BACKS AT CAMBRIDGE
Where the River Cam Flows Between the Walls of Mediæval Colleges on One Side and Smooth Green Lawns and Gardens on the Other.

He Shepherds the German Refugees

James G. McDonald, Always a Champion of Human Justice, Has Proved His Ability to Handle a Delicate Task as a League High Commissioner

By Ethel C. Ince

IT WAS A SHARP JOLT to his sense of justice that headed Mr. James G. McDonald, High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany, toward a career in international affairs.

But for that jolt, Mr. McDonald might now be enjoying the cloistered security of a university campus from the vantage point of a professorial chair instead of pitting his experience and talent for conciliation against one of the most complicated and difficult problems which face the world today—the fate of thousands of refugees.

To this high post Mr. McDonald has come, not by the road of lengthy study of ponderous, musty tomes on jurisprudence and international law, but, perhaps, chiefly by reason of the very characteristic that cropped out so bluntly when he threw up a safe and congenial university professorship 15 years ago in protest against what he considered a great injustice done to a colleague, although his personal interests were not in any way affected.

Position as a goal in itself has always been secondary to Mr. McDonald as compared with the quality of life which it makes possible. He gravitated into teaching as a logical sequence to undergraduate and graduate work at Indiana University and later at Harvard and also because professors' lives seemed to him to be civilized and comfortable.

"Poor, but civilized," is the way he puts it.

His cherished ideals of the freedom of the academic fraternity were shattered when one of his favorite professors was dismissed without a hearing from Indiana University in 1918 after 25 years of service. Mr. McDonald, thereupon, gave up his assistant professorship in history and political science there and looked around for wider fields.

* * *

European history and politics had occupied his attention for several years, travel in France and Spain as Woodbury Lowery fellow from Harvard in 1915 and 1916 having intensified his interest in both subjects.

It came about naturally, therefore, that, coming East, Mr. McDonald fell in with a small group of persons who, watching the lengthening shadows of war darken the horizon of world affairs, were meeting to discuss the fabric of a peace worth while.

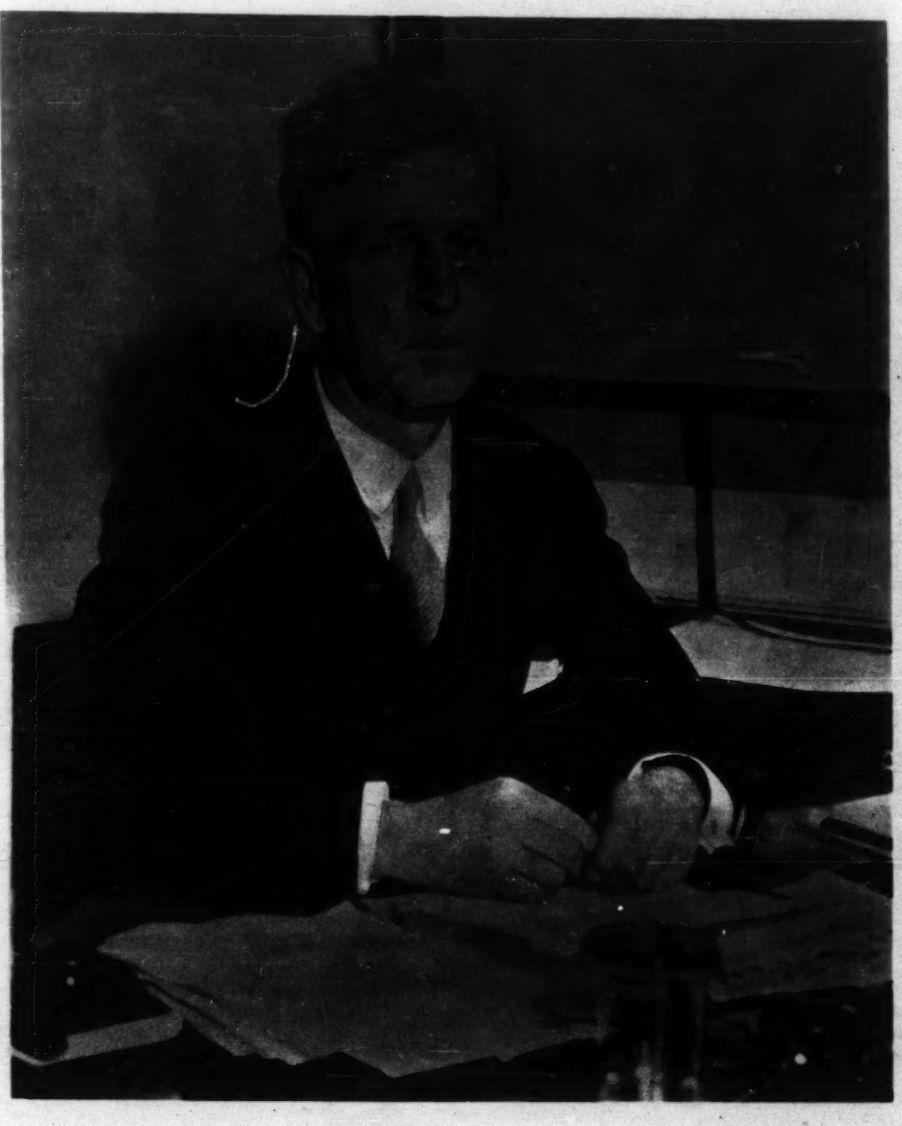
Mr. McDonald became a member of the group and was soon named chairman. With the humility of people who recognized the tremendous task they were grappling with, they took the name of "The Committee on Nothing at All." This group branched out into the League of Free Nations Association, a group of 141 men and women throughout the United States. In the spring of 1921, it became the Foreign Policy Association, with Mr. McDonald as chief executive officer—a post he held until November, 1933, when he resigned to accept the League of Nations' appointment as High Commissioner for Refugees.

* * *

The appointment as High Commissioner marked the length of Mr. McDonald's stride in the dozen years or so since he appeared, a little known figure, in the field of international affairs. Ask any of his colleagues what it is that swung him upward at such a pace, and you will get any one of three answers.

"It is his faculty for going straight to the center of a problem, detaching it from extraneous and irrelevant circumstances and applying to it the most direct methods of logic and common sense."

"It is his willingness to listen to criticism and suggestions and his patience in exploring both sides of every question."



Photo, Wide World

JAMES G. McDONALD
League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; Chairman of the Board of Foreign Policy Association.

"It is his talent for getting people to speak out what is in their minds and for reasoning quietly with them while they, sometimes reluctantly, hear the statement of their opponent's case."

Put the question directly to Mr. McDonald and he will parry it. A true descendant of his Scotch forbears, he is too canny to allow himself to be trapped.

But hear his own account of how he initiated some delicate negotiation in which relations between two nations were at stake and you will be impressed with the ease and the objectivity with which he attacks questions that would floor any man less conscious of his own gift for sincere and open-minded diplomacy.

* * *

Mr. McDonald is always reluctant to tell of incidents bearing on national or international affairs in which he has played a part. The evening before he left New York to take up his new post in Europe, however, between last-minute details of loose ends at the office and good-bys at home, I persuaded him to recall for me the steps that led up to the visit of Pierre Laval, Prime Minister of France, to the United States two years ago.

"There was an increasing feeling among people who knew the situation that relations between the United States and France were becoming estranged," Mr. McDonald said. "The French view was not understood in Washington, and the United States' view was not understood in Paris.

"While in Geneva in the summer of 1931, I talked to a number of people about the situation. They agreed with me as to the importance of something being done to bring about a better understanding between the two nations, but no one had any idea of how it might be done.

"Shortly after, in talking with M. Laval, I was impelled to mention the idea that, being the simple and direct person he is, he and former President Hoover might be able to understand each other somewhat as Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Hoover had done at Rapidan.

"I explained to M. Laval what I thought of the situation between the two countries and of the desirability of someone from France visiting the United States.

"'Why don't you come?'" I asked him. He did not reply.

"I emphasized, as I always do under those circumstances, that I was speaking only for myself and was not representing the United States Government.

"Two or three days later, there was a 'leak' in a French paper—or it may have been a trial balloon—that M. Laval was going to Washington. That, of course, stimulated discussion in New York. Washington was asked whether the report was true or not.

"Whether that caused Washington to issue the invitation to M. Laval or not, I do not know; but the thing was in the news and in a sense it was easier to extend the invitation than not to.

"In general, I have very strong feelings against amateur diplomatists, especially those who purport to be more than they are. I do not think it treasonable, but I do think it is improper for anyone to try to usurp the functions of the diplomatic service. I do feel that private citizens have a perfect right to express their views in talking to foreign statesmen, provided they make it clear that they are speaking unofficially."

* * *

Mr. McDonald's policy of encouraging straight, forthright talk often made the biweekly luncheons of the Foreign Policy Association under his chairmanship scintillate with flashes thrown off from the various facets of opinion represented on those occasions.

It was at one of those luncheon meetings that a Turkish leader, after listening to a long discussion of "the white man's burden," obtained the floor.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "may I put one question? Has the white man a burden or is he one?"

At a meeting on Fascism, a Mussolini supporter in the balcony enlivened the occasion by brandishing his fist at Gaetano Salvemini, who was driven from Italy by the dictatorship and all his property confiscated, and shouted uncomplimentary replies to his remarks.

It was at a Foreign Policy luncheon also that Sir Horace Plunkett, one-time senator of the Irish Free State, and Eamon De Valera met for the first time. That meeting, by the way, nearly came to grief before it started, for Mr. De Valera spied the Union Jack draped behind the speakers' table and demanded that it be taken down at once. Officers of the association hastened to have the offending British flag removed, explaining to Mr. De Valera that the decorations had been put up for a dinner that night with which they had nothing to do.

This policy of Mr. McDonald's for encouraging criticism and frank discussion prevailed even in the close associations of office relationships.

"Frequently criticisms came to us from outside after one of our luncheon discussion meetings," a former collaborator with Mr. McDonald told me. "But none of it was more severe than the criticism of ourselves that was voiced in our own office conferences."

* * *

From this background of frank, open dealing with persons and with problems, Mr. McDonald went to direct a work for the execution of which he is responsible to a governing board formed of representatives of 15 nations. The nations to whom he renders an accounting are the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay.

How splendidly he has met the challenge of his new responsibilities became evident when representatives of seven nations, speaking in the League of Nations last September, publicly commended his accomplishments during the first few months after he took over the work.

Another tribute came to him recently when he was awarded the American Hebrew Medal for 1934 "because under his vigilant and steadfast activity tens of thousands of expatriates, both Christians and Jews, have been given a new lease on life."

Among the New Books

Three Books That Shed Light on the Phenomenon of Japan

Riding the Tiger, by Harry Carr. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. $2.50.
Japan in Crisis, by Harry Emerson Wildes. New York: Macmillan. $2.
Challenge Behind the Face of Japan, by Upton Close. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3.

ONCE, A BOOK about Japan was a rare event. Nowadays such books come off the presses with unfailing regularity. Here are three that saw the light on one another's heels.

Without exception they shed light on the phenomenon of modern Japan. We need the illumination. For Japan is a country which fought an undeclared war in Manchuria in defiance of world opinion, and then, adding insult to injury, attached that great land to its own empire.

Mr. Carr is a newspaper man on the Pacific coast, better known as Lancer of the Los Angeles Times. One of those reporters who always have a packed bag ready for a world assignment, he was suddenly sent to the Orient, apparently at the height of the Manchurian trouble. His book is a glorified feature story. This is by way of description, not criticism. Mr. Carr, with almost photographic enterprise, tells his reader what he saw and heard, and the result is an extremely readable book, full of good stories and pithy impressions.

"Riding the Tiger" is a title taken from a remark by General Sadao Araki, whom Mr. Carr dubs somewhat extravagantly "the Hitler of Japan." Said Araki, "We must live dangerously—ride the tiger." Later, the author changes the zoological terminology in assessing the meaning of this phenomenon. One of the most astonishing sights in the world, he explains, is to see a herd of elephants being chased by a little dog. The spectacle increases in wonderment when you discover that the little dog is more scared than the elephants. The little dog, in Mr. Carr's opinion, is Japan.

This reviewer feels that Mr. Carr has the right approach. Too many Westerners look at Japan in terms of a new Mongol irruption, ready and waiting to sweep the world. The outlook is best illustrated in the remarkable acceptance of the so-called Tanaka Memorial (a forged document which outlined a program of uninterrupted world conquest) as the key to Japanese policy. That, of course, is the way to create fear, and no sound policy toward the phenomenon in the Pacific is possible if fear is responsible for it. As Mr. Carr implies, Japan is herself a prey to fears. The island was almost ready for collapse when the army took advantage of Sino-Japanese incidents in Manchuria and overran that immense Chinese territory.

A nation that has to fortify itself with a genealogy which puts it apart from other mortals

UPTON CLOSE

must obviously be fear-struck. In "Japan in Crisis," Mr. Wildes deals with the way the Japanese account for themselves. Izanagi stood upon the floating bridge of heaven gazing at the universal chaos. In his hand he bore a jeweled spear. This he plunged into the waters and, raising it on high, watched the drops fall from the spear to form the Eight Great Islands of Japan. Then, descending with his consort Izananli, he came down to earth to found an everlasting Empire. Born from Izanagi's eye was the Heaven Shining Goddess, and from this line have sprung the Emperors of Japan in an unbroken descent from time immemorial. Such a people, being of divine origin, are, of course, superior to outsiders.

Mr. Wildes offers a thorough survey of modern Japan, based upon observation while he lived in Japan as professor of economics and sociology. The best part of it is his description of agrarian unrest. This chapter will support the view of many competent observers that, if there had been no Manchurian adventure, there would have been revolution. In 1931 conditions in the agricultural regions were appalling. Little has been done by way of amelioration, and, though the Japanese know more about sacrifice than many other peoples, one wonders how long the poverty-stricken farmers will be content to eke out their inadequate rations with the Yamato (the first "divinely inspired" tribe) spirit so freely invoked by the Japanese militarists.

Mr. Wildes leaves us with a somber question mark. If Japan keeps in motion, he says, her safety is preserved; but a ride on a tiger is a pretty perilous undertaking.

To the effect upon the nation of this cult of divine origin, Upton Close attaches dominating importance, and the offshoot of this cult in imperialism is to him the "Challenge Behind the Face of Japan." He accepts the Japanese jingoes at their face value, as, for instance, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka: "Providence calls on Japan to undertake the mission of delivering humanity from the impasse of modern material civilization."

Upton Close has raked up all the evidence in Japanese modern history of imperialism. He is too well informed to swallow the Tanaka Memorial. But he accepts the secret memoirs of Count Hayashi, which competent students regard equally as a fake. If Upton Close had not been so anxious to prove that Japan is a menace, he would probably have subjected this piece of evidence to a more critical analysis. He would also have gone out of his way (as he does in tracing the evidence of menace) to reveal the inherent inconsistencies in the Tanaka Memorial. But, like Macaulay, he was engaged in writing history to subserve a point of view!

Still, a point of view is essential to style. And Upton Close (known under his proper name as Josef Washington Hall) has written an arresting book. He has a vivid pen, and his vignettes of the builders of modern Japan stand out as pieces of striking portraiture. His chapter on the Japanese cult of beauty is almost lyrical. Both the vignettes and the chapters dealing with these other non-political faces of Japan make the book one of the most absorbing we have read in a long time. Even Upton Close cannot escape the fact that in Japan, so amply endowed with jingoes, there are (or were) Nitobes and Ozakis; in other words, non-jingoes, men who bespeak a sanity behind the face of Japan.

H. B. ELLISTON

The Nature of Poetry

Oxford Lectures on Poetry, by E. de Sélincourt. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.75.

PROFESSOR DE SELINCOURT'S language, in the recently published lectures delivered during his tenure of the Chair of Poetry at Oxford, in the "Warton Lecture" celebrating the centenary of Keats, and in the essay on the preface to Wordsworth's "The Borderers," all of which appear in one volume, is "simply a record of the richest moments of one to whom life, no less than poetry, was a fine art," to quote his own words used in his description of Robert Bridges.

As he, in his opening chapter, pays homage to his predecessors at Oxford—to Palgrave, whose lectures on Spenser, he states, were the first discourses on literature he listened to, and to Bradley, whose discussions form the base of rhetorical study in schoolroom and in cloister, throughout the British Isles—so will all students of poetry who follow bless the name of de Sélincourt for the priceless contribution he has made.

The book makes no attempt to be comprehensive as regards titles or the long list of poets for whom England is famed, but comprehending it is; and confining itself to the works of a few representative authors of the various periods in literature—Chaucer, Shakespeare, Spenser, Blake, Wordsworth, Keats and Bridges—penetrates both poetry and the minds of the poets as only the work of a profound thinker who is also an artist can do. When the author of this volume tells us, and we agree, that "Endymion" is a poem in which Keats delineated a beauty which "was no more than a fine luxury," he tears nothing down. He destroys nothing of the lyric substance of "Adonais," but rises with his subject to "his next great flight of song."

It is a valuable compilation, not only because of its enlightened comment on mighty poets, but more perhaps because of the sound, fundamental conclusions, incomparably phrased, which apply to poetry of all lands, in all periods. The opening chapter contains the following:

"And the true poet, where his melody is most haunting, does not aim at lulling the intellect to sleep in a kind of sensuous enchantment, but rather at kindling our whole nature, so that we become intensely aware of things and their relations. . . . The poem does not spring from the poet's brain, like Minerva from the head of Jove; it comes gradually by a process that to his impetuous nature is often irksome and laborious."

That mooted question of prejudice against philosophy in verse is very sanely handled in his discourse on Robert Bridges, whom he designates "the true aristocrat." He avers, "the poet will always write upon those themes that most firmly possess him; and if he is a comprehensive thinker as well as a poet, he will be impelled to express in verse an explicit philosophy of life."

Professor de Sélincourt's work shows discernment and scholarship. Above all, it shows a reverence for the great such as an intellectual evinces only when he himself is great. His book should be read by all literary critics—especially by those to whom it is given for review.

P. P. S.

Armenians at Bay

The Forty Days of Musa Dagh, by Franz Werfel. New York: Viking. $3.

FRANZ WERFEL'S EPIC of Armenian heroism against overwhelming odds holds one in tense and often horror-stricken

FRANZ WERFEL

fascination throughout 780 dramatic pages. Only in the last 37 pages does the tension slacken briefly before the gray curtain drops on the final scene. Perhaps it is a question whether even the stirring events that crowd this historic episode warrant such lengthy treatment. Probably the Teutonic fidelity to realistic detail, which spares not the gruesome and revolting, might have been relaxed without appreciable loss to the quality of the work.

Musa Dagh is a dreamlike mountain on the Armenian coast. Its wealth of flowers, brooks, pastures and groves lends color to its legendary claim to have been the actual locale of the Garden of Eden. It was to the delightful home of his fathers at the foot of Musa Dagh that Gabriel Bagradian returned with his Parisian wife and young son Stephan.

News came of the ruthless measures being taken by the Young Turks under the leadership of Enver Pasha to exterminate the Armenian race.

Methodically, in due order, the Armenian villages were evacuated and the inhabitants deported by forced marches to the desert, where they would have no means of subsistence. Few of them reached their destination.

Bagradian, who had served as an officer in the Turkish army, but on account of his race had not been mobilized in the World War, made a systematic survey of the neighboring villages, organized supplies and munitions and when the evacuation orders arrived, marched the 5000 inhabitants with all their essentials up the mountain.

When the Turks returned to enforce their orders they were routed, and two subsequent attacks were repelled by the "mutineers." Terrible disasters befell this gallant company, the worst being the loss of their herds through the carelessness of some deserters who had joined their ranks. Just when all seemed lost, through famine, internal disruption, fire and the final arrival of heavy Turkish artillery reinforcements, the quaint white banner bearing the word "Christians in Need" was espied by a French cruiser. Under cover of the naval guns, the rescue was accomplished. Only Gabriel Bagradian remained behind to be riddled by Turkish bullets.

This skeleton of the story does not hint at the wealth of emotional and dramatic incident which enrich its pages. The vignettes of village life and character are vivid and colorful, but it must be admitted that the leading characters are less convincing as human beings.

The effort to introduce the romantic element, in triangular form, adds little to, if indeed it does not detract from, the story.

What this reader found most interesting and meritorious was the careful balancing of wholesale ferocity and racial hatred by impartial and compassionate understanding in the author's handling of individuals and minorities, with their motivating impulses, emotions, instincts and ethical standards. The story is of course saturated with the pitiless fatalism of the East, and should be given a wide berth by the squeamish. Nevertheless it is a work of undeniable merit and importance.

E. L. F.

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The Novel in Eight Countries

Tendencies of the Modern Novel, by eight authors. London: Allen & Unwin. 3s. 6d.

RECENTLY THE FORTNIGHTLY Review published a series of articles on the modern novel in the seven principal European countries and in the United States; these essays, written (with two exceptions) by natives of the countries with which they deal, are collected in the present volume. Where so many hands have collaborated, generalization becomes impossible; for one may legitimately feel uncertain whether the rich confusion of one essay or the arid simplicity of another is inherent in the subject or in the writer's treatment of it. But on a broad review of the material before us, it seems fair to say that in those countries where the novel has been highly developed and has a long tradition behind it, it is more difficult to distinguish any definite trend during the past decade than in those countries where it is a creation of comparatively recent growth.

* * *

Thus Mr. Hugh Walpole and Mr. Hamish Miles write knowledgeably and brightly of the English and the French novel, respectively. But neither of them succeeds in imparting to the reader sufficient sense of direction to save him from the impression of assisting at a gorgeous but somewhat aimless procession of names. Mr. Walpole, indeed, complains that while in 1920 eight or ten writers would have been accepted by critics and readers alike as the leaders of English fiction, there is now chaos; and that while the critic acclaims the Lawrences and the Huxleys and the Powyses, the reader makes an overwhelming best seller of a cheerful masterpiece of low-browdom like "The Good Companions." But the complaint seems more imaginary than real. Toward the end of his article, Mr. Walpole mentions an author who has brilliantly united the suffrages of both critics and readers—Mr. Charles Morgan. He ends on a note of confident hope that the English novel is now at length emerging from the doldrums of "pessimism and artificiality" in which he supposes it (for no very apparent reason) to have been languishing.

Mr. Miles devotes the lion's share of his space to two recent successes in French fiction which have appeared in English translation, Jules Romains's "Men of Goodwill" and Céline's "Journey to the End of the Night." Both are remarkable works in their way, but the most ingenious critic would be hard put to it to discover a single characteristic or tendency (unless it be to extreme length) which they share.

* * *

Mr. Milton Waldman has made a neater job of the American novel. He has discovered a thread on which to hang the most important recent products of American fiction—national consciousness. Nearly all the most important English novelists of the past 10 years (except Mr. Priestley, if the critics will allow him to be important) have been more or less concerned to show how un-English they are; and many of the French writers have ostentatiously rejected the traditional French literary virtues. Mr. Sinclair Lewis and Mr. Theodore Dreiser, on the other hand, however fiercely they may have scourged their compatriots, have written consciously and deliberately as Americans for Americans. Even Mr. William Falkner, who has learned much from the recent technique of the English novel, remains firmly rooted in the American soil; and romantics like Mr. Joseph Hergesheimer or Mr. Thornton Wilder assume, in all their roamings, an air of tourists rather than of expatriates.

Mr. V. S. Pritchett, who aptly remarks that there is a certain affinity between those two backwaters of the European stream, Spain and Russia, makes us feel certain that modern Spanish fiction is a vital force, but doubtful whether that force can ever be conveyed to a public which cannot read it in its original tongue.

Prince Mirsky leaves us with the same doubt about modern Soviet literature, but without the same certainty. Modern Russian fiction has, we are given to understand, somehow been harnessed to "the great tasks of the time," and may be expected to shock the reader by its novelty. The recent Russian novels which have appeared in English dress

LOUIS-FERDINAND CÉLINE

scarcely confirm this impression. "And Quiet Flows the Don," a novel of the civil war which Prince Mirsky quotes, does not appear to differ sensibly from "War and Peace," a novel of the Napoleonic invasion, in theme or technique or aim. It is merely much inferior in execution. And there are modern Russian novels which portray the triumph of the virtuous Communist over the wicked *saboteur* or *kulak* in a style which would have done honor to the most orthodox Victorian novelist.

E. H. CARR

The Triumph of John Keats

My Star Predominant, by Raymond Knister. London: Andrew Melrose, Ltd. 7s. 6d.

SOMETHING BETWEEN A biography and a novel, this tale of Keats might have been a sentimental failure; but with all his dangerous material the author has never once slipped into vulgar emotionalism or picturesque claptrap.

With a minute diligence he has constructed the character of Keats from contemporary records. Every word spoken by the poet in these pages is taken from his letters to his friends. Not only that, but the words are always addressed to the particular friend to whom the original letter was written.

This fidelity to sources might have resulted in a wooden doll strutting about according to historical formula. But there again the author has shown himself to be a creative artist. Keats is alive, breathing and thinking, giving himself to love and poetry, sacrificing himself to help his beloved brothers and his friends.

Those friends, too, are alive. Leigh Hunt perhaps is given in not too friendly a light, and Shelley is too much the shrill aristocrat who grated on Hazlitt and Lamb. But even so they are living people, acting upon the sensitive temperament of Keats for better or for worse. And we see the other immortals of those wonderful few years in literary London: Wordsworth, Coleridge, Rogers, Haydon, Reynolds, Haslam, Bailey and Brown.

And finally there are Fanny Brawne and her mother. Perhaps this is the first book to do justice to Fanny, that charming, dainty, gay but faithful-hearted girl, so young at 17 to be anointed and crowned with the terrible responsibility of the love of this great genius that fought and raged to embrace the universe of beauty and truth, and finally concentrated the whole of that ambition into one passion—this love for her.

It was a responsibility that might well have broken the character of a much older and more experienced woman. But Fanny emerged gentle, affectionate, loving and understanding, keeping her own grief in the background while she fought toward her lover with all the strength of her limited and bewildered understanding. Her story is one of heroism, just as that of Keats is a story of frustration.

Mr. Knister has extracted the whole significance from this unfulfilled relationship, one of the most pathetic love tales the world knows. And somehow, out of the grief and misunderstanding and misery of it, he has drawn the tenderness and lovely friendship that ultimately would have survived the wild passion which helped to drag Keats down to premature annihilation.

And all this is set in the London of the period, which is evoked with a sensuous historical reality that gives a substantial frame to the deeper emotions that form the center of the picture. I do not think it extravagant to say that a book quite of this kind has never been written before, and I hope that it will reach many readers.

RICHARD CHURCH

Lasker's Manual of Chess, by Emanuel Lasker, has been republished by Dutton in a new and completely revised edition, at $4. The first edition, published in 1927, was priced at $7. Smaller type is used in the new edition. Slight changes in terminology are made to bring the names of openings into conformity with English use. The word rook is substituted for castle. The text makes clear at a glance whether the moves mentioned in the analyses are for white or for black. Many slightly awkward wordings have been smoothed away and the index has been simplified. Comment on the Max Lange Attack is carried further in the new edition, but the book on the whole remains about as it was, one of the most valuable aids to anybody who seeks to improve his game, whether he is a duffer or an advanced player.

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New British Constitution

Consultation and Co-operation in the British Commonwealth, compiled by Gerald E. H. Palmer, with an introduction by Prof. H. Berriedale Keith. New York: Oxford University Press. $5.

SOME ENEMIES AND many friends of Britain have prophesied, more than once, that her Empire was at an end and that she would soon be of no more account in the world than that properly belonging to a small people inhabiting a large island in the North Sea. It certainly seemed true that the old concept of empire was quite irreconcilable with the rising democratic movement, with the manifest nationalism of Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand, and the insistent demand by India and other Asiatic parts of the Empire that they should govern themselves and if necessary be allowed to secede.

Yet somehow or other, amid the tremendous strains and stresses of the last 20 years, the necessary adjustments have been made, by the maintenance of outward forms while changing realities within, which is alleged to be an essentially British trait. The British Empire is now a Commonwealth of Nations as well as an Empire, with an almost revolutionary change in the relations among its parts and between those parts and the outside world—changes which are embodied in an immense variety of agreements and declarations, treaties and legislation.

It is the great merit of Mr. Palmer's compilation that it sets forth with accuracy and common sense the whole network of conventions and statutes which now form what is in effect the constitution of the British Empire-Commonwealth. It is usually difficult for a British subject to know where to look for an authoritative statement of the complicated political structure in which he lives and over which the King reigns but does not govern. It is almost impossible for the foreigner to begin to understand the complexities involved. Both will find in this volume a *vade mecum* of a structure which may yet exert a profound influence on the constitutional development of mankind.

L.

The Culture of Asia

A Pageant of Asia, by Kenneth Saunders. New York: Oxford University Press. $5.

THERE ARE FEW areas in which synthesis of cultural values is of more importance than in Asia. The social and religious history of India, China and Japan are so interwoven that even an elementary understanding of them requires their development to be viewed as a whole.

To this Dr. Saunders makes a contribution heightened by a deep sympathy for the Oriental viewpoint. But he has labored under the disadvantage inherent in all omnibus volumes. Outlines-of-everything must necessarily be fragmentary, and it is regrettable that Dr. Saunders thought it necessary to devote so much space to routine historical matter which is available elsewhere.

The book, however, is commendable for the translated material which it includes. Dr. Saunders has selected wisely, and within comparatively brief compass presented quotations from India, Japanese and Chinese literature that not only reveal major currents of thought but show the integration and interrelation of the respective cultures.

The chronological limitations of the book lessen the value of the comparative philosophical and religious study which it contains; the analysis ends roughly with the seventeenth century. This provides no basis for relating the historical development of Oriental thought to more modern conditions—without which a synthesis of Asiatic philosophy can hardly be complete.

Gx.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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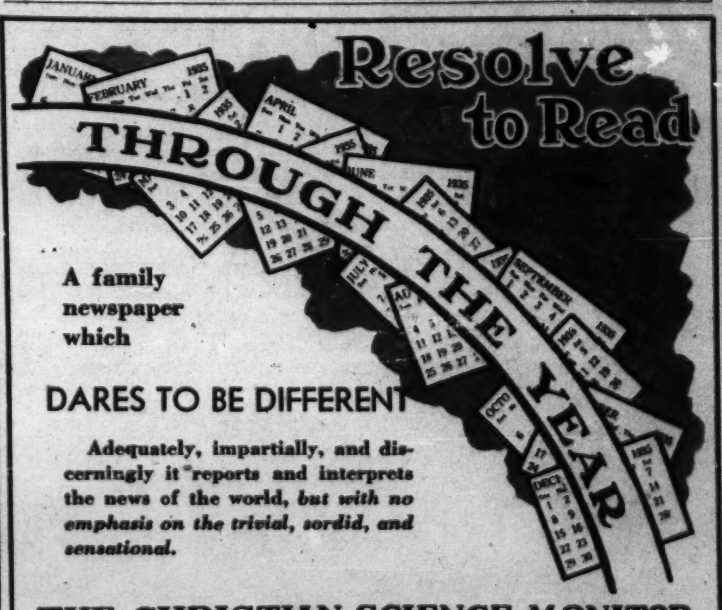
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.. Fashion

(Continued from Page 9)

locally as "the apostles." Over this towering millinery is draped an embroidered scarf lined with red satin. In this same Castillian district is worn a skirt so very full that 14 petticoats are used to extend it. And in order to compass the measurement thus achieved at the waistline the bottom of the black velvet bodice is cut into scallops which stick out like a shelf.

This is a very different silhouette from that of Toledo, where skirts are shirred for a depth of 10 inches around the hips. Aprons of black figured velvet are tied with the flowered ribbons that Spain manufactures. Tinsel flowers are a favorite corsage, and the hair is dressed very high with combs, which here are worn under kerchiefs as well as under *mantillas*. Steel jewelry is often cleverly wrought and inlaid with gems.

* * *

In Andalucia we reach southern Spain, where, as has been said, Moor, Greek and Slav have patterned the Spanish culture. Andalucia, which stretches a long coastline on the Mediterranean, contains in its western portion Cordova, Huelva and Jaen. In the south, Cadiz, Malaga, Granada, Almeria. And, climbing up the eastern shore, Murcia, Cataluña and Valencia. They are all hot countries, but the theory of dress in Spain seems to be that the more clothes you wear the farther you retire from the heat of the sun! This fact must explain the two *mantillas*, the first of lace, the second of velvet, that during the day are worn at one time in Cordova. On top of them a straw hat may be perched, building up a further defense against the glare of the Midi.

Malaga and Granada are famous for their dances, and in order to whirl the tropical night through, the women wear white batiste dresses. Around them, however, Granada swathes a fringed shawl, the corners draped down the back and the ends tied tightly around the waist. Murcia applies fine craftsmanship to tin jewelry.

When they go to church the women of Cataluña look like Dutch women, for they wear white linen hoods stiffly starched and extending to their elbows. Another local costume item are their silk mits fastened to the forefinger with a metal brooch. Here it is that the men wear the "barretina" or Phoenician cap, with top folded down over one side. The province is celebrated for the complex rhythms of its dances and for its large choruses.

* * *

Valencia has been called "Greece in an Arab milieu." Against a background of fountains bathed in light; against brilliant gardens set off by white walls whose castellated turrets cut a jagged line into the Spanish sky, an Oriental hospitality is dispensed. One sees many eastern customs, such as groups of men and women sitting cross-legged on cushions, and men mounting their small, swift horses by looping their sweeping manes into stirrups. Peculiar to Valencia are its tulle aprons worn with muslin skirts over innumerable brocaded petticoats. Silver pins studded with gems are used to secure the heavy plaits of hair which crown the women's heads; and high combs, often unconcealed by *mantillas*, give charm to black-eyed, sinuous figures.

It must be confessed that Spain does not at all times look so "Spanish" as do the stage settings that depict her carnival life! More and more as years pass one is forced to make an effort to find the festivals and the costumes which one has, perhaps, expected to see on every balcony and every piazza. Nevertheless, for the creative imagination, Spain is still full of springboards. From the gleam of a sequin-embroidered scarf in a mullioned window the vision of a designer may leap to dinner toques, little dinner jackets, yokes of flimsy capes and glittering straps for white shoulders, which must be made of sequins, too, for the gay centers of fashion. From the snipped edge of a laced bodice, her fancy will spring to the revived peplum and twist it into some amusing eccentricity.

The absurdities of the Spanish overskirt and the enchanting aprons will alike whirl her fancy through space till it settles on the pannier of 1934. A recent dispatch from Paris reads: "A glass dress by Schiaparelli which has created a furor, has an apron effect in pink glass over a foundation of *encre de Chine* stiff taffeta." Perhaps it is from *mantillas* that our veils are learning a new coquetry; for they now implant a point unexpectedly on the right cheek and describe coy contours that neglect one eye.

If Spain has gone democratic, surely the fashions of at least one democracy have gone Spanish.

.. India

(Continued from Page 5)

tical difficulties of combining autocratic states and democratic provinces in a single federation, by the effect of communal divisions and separate electorates on the working of the parliamentary system and by the general inexperience of political India, that they consider the next stage of advance should be confined to provincial autonomy, leaving federation and central responsibility to be considered after the results of the experiment in the provinces have appeared.

So much for right and left. The mass of moderate opinion in Britain supports the Joint Select Committee view. It recognizes that it is essential to meet the almost universal desire of political India that it should be given responsibility for Indian government both in the provinces and in the federation, and that to refuse it will destroy the possibility of co-operation and drive Young India into revolutionary violence. It considers that the difficulties foreseen by the Conservatives will be increased rather than lessened by too cautious a policy inasmuch as the only real solvent lies in making Indians responsible for the greater part of their own government, because it is this experience in responsibility alone which will create a basis for that cordial co-operation between British and Indians which alone can see India safely through the difficulties which lie ahead. Finally it supports the proposals because it realizes that the great work of Indian social reform, of remodeling ancient Indian life and custom in the light of Western science and knowledge, a task really already overdue, cannot be undertaken by alien rulers but only by Indians themselves.

But while supporting resolute advance it also realizes that the results of breakdown would be so catastrophic for the Indian village masses that adequate safeguards are essential, that Great Britain must retain the power to intervene to steady the ship of state before it touches those rocks of anarchy, financial breakdown, religious persecution or administrative decay which lie ahead, for some considerable time to come. It is probably true that the sober sense of non-extremist Indian opinion really takes this same view, though naturally where the British will give the benefit in every doubt to the safeguards the Indians will tend to give it to Indian responsibility.

It is still too early to predict how the controversy will end. The real battle in England will be within the ranks of the Conservative Party itself as to whether this bill should be enacted into law as it is drafted or be whittled down to provincial autonomy first, and in India as to whether the Constitution will be worked when enacted. My own view is that the Constitution, substantially as recommended by the Joint Select Committee, will be enacted by Parliament and that, despite threats of renewed nonco-operation, when it has been enacted, it will be worked by political India.

India has clear opportunity. If an Indian electorate of some 35,000,000 voters succeed in electing legislatures capable of forming and sustaining in office competent and stable ministries, the transition to full responsible government will be steady and reasonably rapid, as it was in Canada and Australia. But if, as has been the case with many other legislatures in Europe, faction or revolution or religious prejudice prevails and reduces the legislatures to impotent fragments, India itself will be grateful for safeguards which may save it from anarchy and civil war.

The fundamental truth is that the vast present-day Indian problem can only be solved by Britain and Indians working in co-operation. The condition of such co-operation is that the British should be willing to trust their fellow Indians with responsibility instead of keeping control in their own hands, and that the Indians should recognize that once responsibility is on their own shoulders, they will, for some time to come, inevitably need the assistance and support of the nation which, for all its failures and defects, has given to the vast subcontinent of India the supreme boon of unity and peace.

BESIDE A WELL

Such Wells, in All Parts of India, Are Forbidden to the Outcast. If Some Merciful Person Fills One of the Earthenware Pots for Him, He May Drink from the End of the Wooden Spout, But Otherwise He Goes Thirsty.

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

LOTHROP STODDARD, author of "The Rising Tide of Color," is widely known as a publicist and writer on problems of world-wide scope. He has written numerous books, including "Lonely America." A new volume from his pen, entitled, "Clashing Tides of Color," will be published in America and England this winter.

JANET MABIE, who writes about people in many walks of life, today invades the field of music for her subject.

MARJORIE SHULER continues her series of articles about outstanding women.

THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN, former Undersecretary of State for India, writes with authority about the proposed changes in the government of Britain's greatest Asiatic possession.

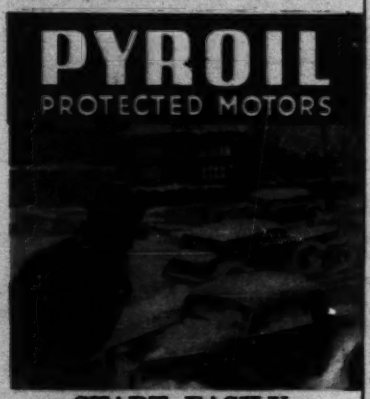
TULLY NETTLETON is a Monitor editorial writer stationed in Washington.

ROBIN ENGLAND is a schoolmaster in England. An article by him appeared in the Magazine Section for Aug. 8, 1934.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES continues her series of articles on national influences in the fashions of today. Other articles in this series were published on July 11, Sept. 12 and Nov. 7, 1934.

H. G. STOKES, as editor of Ward, Lock's guidebooks, knows his England.

ETHEL C. INCE is a member of the Monitor's New York staff.



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West Tower of Ely Cathedral, Reached by a Street Known as "The Gallery."

..Ugley to Yelling

(Continued from Page 10)

expectedly lead us away from livestock, having the relatively tame explanation "foot of the hillock."

Another Scottish name (Dunjumpin is in Kircudbright) of considerable interest is Dollar. The word is identical in meaning with the *thal* of Austria and other countries, and in this way is intimately connected with American currency, for the original dollars were known as "Joachim's thaler," since the silver was mined in the valley, or thal, of Joachim, in Bohemia. In course of time, various reasons led to the omission of Joachim, but dollar stayed to receive a vastly wider significance. It is feared, however, that many visitors from the United States may have a sad misconception regarding the curriculum at the Dollar Academy!

It is this extraordinary power to carry our thoughts at a bound to unexpected corners that gives the study of place names such endless fascination. Trivial incidents of 1000 years ago are commemorated on the map—such names as Swineshead, Sheepshead, etc. Bradfield in East Anglia was visited by a disastrous fire: thereafter the name became Bradfield Combust. And everywhere one comes across names of men and women who lived so many years ago that it is almost impossible to visualize them. A woodman built a hut in a cozy spot; others in time came to share the corner with him: today his original choice is remembered in the name Woodmancote. Yelling is the modern name of a place which was settled, before Domesday, by Giella and his people.

Sock Dennis, Pudding Norton, Oozlebooth, Idle, Huish Champflower, Dog, Dandelion: is it possible that with such names as these to ponder anyone can resist the appeal of the place name?

..As Congress Assembles

(Continued from Page 6)

I've been studying to familiarize myself with them, such matters as the financial situation of the Government and the problem of how to consolidate recovery. There's this question of whether to go on with a large public spending program for housing, water-power and other works, the question of making immediate payment on the veterans' compensation certificates, and the puzzle of how to finance these expenditures if they are made."

"Right you are, Walt," said Uncle Jerry. "I believe fiscal policy is likely to be the crucial point for the Administration this session. On one side are the outright currency inflationists, the devaluationists, the silver bloc, and the possibility of being pushed into inflation by a too long unbalanced budget. On the other side are the conservative demands for immediate balancing of the budget by economies, and the evident Administration policy of working gradually toward a balance."

"Possibly you know I've taken quite an interest in the President's social security program," Walt interposed. "And believe me I've found it a plenty big enough subject. It isn't enough to say you're for or against unemployment insurance; you must choose between various kinds, whether by industries or by state funds, with or without contributions by labor or the Government, and so on. There will be plans for old-age pensions and other forms of social insurance. And there will be the question whether any security program can take over at once the load of Federal relief."

"I would remind you, too," Uncle Jerry added, "that there is yet to be determined a governmental policy toward business. Your Congress must give permanent form to the NRA, it should decide whether to foster competition or undertake business-wide regulation, it must pass on the 30-hour-week bill, and decide whether to keep or interpret the collective bargaining clause of the Recovery Act. We've done a good deal of banking legislation for you," he went on, "but probably not all."

"And there are always the railroads, waterways and motor carriers," said I, putting in my nickel's worth.

"Yes," added the old warrior, "and we adopted the agricultural adjustment program with its crop controls, but now it's up to you to say whether you'll keep it."

"I have some ideas about that, Uncle Jerry," the newcomer responded. "But you've passed over the merriest fight of all—on public utilities. If I were an accountant, engineer, lawyer and politicial philosopher besides being a plain business man, I'd understand more about this 'yardstick' talk in the Tennessee Valley and on the St. Lawrence River."

"I know, son, I know," said Uncle Jerry, shaking his head. "And besides that you'll have the recommendations of the Senate munitions inquiry and the proposals to take the profit out of war, an' the naval building appropriations an' the question of continuin' the reciprocal tariff agreements. Yes, sir, these are the things that are your real business in Washington — or ought to be.

"O' course," he continued dryly, "you may dodge occasionally by the simple expedient of bein' absent from the House, but you dassn't do that too often or some opponent in your next campaign will make use of the number of roll calls you've missed.

"But you don't want to do that anyway, for these are questions of national and international importance that will affect our national policy and welfare for generations to come. As for those interferences I spoke of that keep you from getting to study the complicated issues—well, it's too bad. There are ample facilities for information, but the time to use them is limited. Pretty largely you'll have to depend on your background and your instinct, and strive for as much enlightenment as you can get, an' then hope you're right."

"I'll do my best, Uncle Jerry."

"I'm sure you will, Walt; and I wish you every success. May your service to your country be as big as your heart and your aspirations."

..Stokowski

(Continued from Page 3)

famous song is sung, having a basis of five notes, whose words are:

"When in the afternoon, sewing my saroong,
The thread breaks, I can fix it again.
When my needle breaks I can take another one.
But when my heart breaks, where must I seek?"

Yet the musical explorer will hear more, and more racially characteristic, music out of doors than he will indoors. The laborers at their work will all be making a kind of music. The priests, begging for alms to feed the poor, divined long ago that the heart of mankind is inspired to true generosity only through the accompaniment of music. The most miserable of human creatures, too old to work, huddled by temple gates, forgotten by the world, so much so that they seem indeed to be held to it only by the most slender of threads, will be piping the most incredibly beautiful tunes on little flutes, for no other reason than that life, which has failed to reward them in material ways, has miraculously not taken from them the love of music, which is, after all, one of life's greatest treasures. In byways, though they have been condemned by some disgrace to go through the rest of their days with baskets inverted over their heads to hide their faithless countenances, outcast priests will be roaming, playing tunes which belong to their class, on the *Shakhuhachi*, which is a species of flute.

* * *

The East is a part of the world where music is a philosophy as much as a succession of sounds. Here music is no art, reserved for those with leisure for the acquisition of culture. Ceaselessly, everywhere, the sound of bells and flutes, small stringed instruments and great gongs. The motives of Eichheim's Japanese Nocturne he heard at night in Ikao, Matsushima, Yokohama, Tokyo, variously sung or played on instruments by *masseurs* waiting placidly for trade in their shops, or chanted by old men who wandered about beating small wooden bells for their own accompaniment, or shrilly piped by food vendors racing this way and that with panniers of steaming things. The sounds of the "koto" or fishhead drums, flutes, the tinkle of little bells, all are mixed in the muted murmurous music of the Japanese night. The musical arts of China and Japan, of Korea and Siam, are as far apart as arts can be. The music of Japan is the acme of taste and refinement, and of emotional continence. The music of China is richer in color, more pungent, preserving intact compositions that date hundreds of years back, yet require no readjustment for understanding and enjoyment in the twentieth century.

* * *

It is a convention in the Occident to find the music of the Orient perhaps repulsive and certainly out of tune. But what falls on the Occidental ear as a note sung or played out of tune is, in reality, a graduated note of such subtlety and refinement that it could not exist in the crude, tempered Occidental scale. As we understand harmony, such music has no harmony, but it has a many-voiced counterpoint, and its tone color is highly advanced.

One needs time to accomplish anything in studying Oriental music. The nerve-stretching fascination of Chinese dins, the subtle enchantment of the Javanese *gamelang*—that orchestral marvel which was introduced to Paris in 1887 when the Dutch Government sent a set of *gamelang* instruments to the Paris Conservatory—a gift which later unquestionably influenced Debussy—the tone pictures to be found in a remote Siamese temple, street musicians playing in Siam on the *Ekeh*, a reed instrument of bamboo; the shrill cries of female peddlers and street singers, all these and a thousand thousand more sounds make a haze of impression which lasts for a considerable while; gradually it begins to sort itself out; and that is the time when a Stokowski or an Eichheim in the East, who has the required sympathy for an art as complex and laced with ancient philosophical influences as it is strange to him, begins to find rewards as the gold of Araby.

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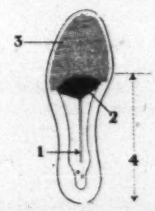

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